The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY JULY 10, 1902 XL—NO 16

WORKERS FOR CHRIST.

Pennsylvania Christian Endeavor Convention Opened, at Pittsburg.

ORGANIZATION HAS PROSPERED.

About 500 New Societies Organized Last Year—Lebanon and Allentown After Next Convention—National Field Secretary Eberman Present.

Pittsburg, July 9.—The first session of the Pennsylvania Christian Endeavor convention was held last night in the big auditorium tent that has been erected just back of the Bellefield school house, off Fifth avenue, on the Schenley farm.

Delegates arrived in the city in large numbers all day yesterday, and by evening the registration bureau, in the Bellefield Presbyterian church, showed the names of upward of 2,000 visitors, a delegation of about 400 coming from Philadelphia.

At noon today the leaders of the Endeavorer movement were to hold brief religious services at many of the mills and factories in this city. Meetings were to be held at the principal public places in Pittsburg and Alleghany.

The executive committee meeting yesterday was presided over by Rev. W. N. Yates, state president. The place for the next convention was discussed, Lebanon and Allentown bidding for it. L. C. Bean presented the claims of Lebanon, and Rev. Mr. Newcomer and Rev. Mr. Rohrbaugh told of the merits of Allentown.

State Secretary Harry W. Keller, of Wilkinsburg, succeeded in having a special committee named to consider lessening the work of his office.

About 500 new societies were organized last year.

May Amend Constitution.

Two amendments to the constitution were referred to a committee, which will report this afternoon. One relates to filling vacancies in the executive committee and the other with regard to holding the biennial state gathering in the years alternating with the national convention.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a prayer service was conducted in the Bellefield church by Rev. Dr. Henry T. McClelland, of this city.

The public meeting last night was presided over by State President Yates, and an interesting program, consisting of singing and brief speeches, was carried out. The song service was under the direction of Percy Foster, of Washington, and the devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. L. C. Barnes, of this city. The address of welcome was delivered by Rev. John Weidley, of this city.

The response was made by Rev. W. W. Williamson, of Altoona.

State Secretary Harry Keller's report showed that Endeavor has passed the critical stage in Pennsylvania, and its permanency is now assured. "Pastors," the secretary said, are now no longer opposed to it; all favor it. It has been well tried in all the churches and its success has been phenomenal."

The report showed an enrollment for the state of 4,605 societies, with a membership of 205,277. Allegheny county has 372 societies. There are 23 denominations represented in the Pennsylvania union. The contributions to benevolence for the year were upward of $75,000.

Other addresses were delivered by Rev. J. H. Bomberger, of Cleveland, O., on "The Kingdom and This Convention," and by Rev. William N. Yates, of Philadelphia, on "The Kingcom and My Heart."

Welcome of Visitors.

Following the meeting there were denominational welcomes, held in the Bellefield church, First United Presbyterian and Oakland Methodist Episcopal churches.

Among the Endeavorers from outside of Pennsylvania are Clarence E. Eberman, of Boston, national field secretary, and H. Michalligan, of Boernemouth, England.

Jessie Morrison Gets 25 Years.

Eldorado, Kan., July 9.—Jessie Morrison, convicted June 28 of murder in the second degree, for killing Mrs. Olin Castle, at the latter's home here, in June, 1900, by cutting her throat with a razor, was yesterday sentenced to 25 years in the penitentiary. Motion for a new trial was overruled. Miss Morrison, who has gone through three trials, took the sentence with little show of demonstration. The case will be appealed to the state supreme court. At her second trial Miss Morrison was given but five years.

For Pennsylvania Guard Encampment

Harrisburg, July 9.—The camp equippage of Company, D, Eighth regiment, national guard of Pennsylvania, which goes to Gettysburg today to do provost duty during the arrival of the troops for the division encampment, was shipped yesterday afternoon over the Philadelphia and Reading railroad.

WHITE THE PRESIDENT'S GUEST.

Boer Representative Lunched With the Roosevelts—Cuban Reciprocity Discussed.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 9.—Montagu White, who has been long in this country, principally in New York and Washington, as the representative of the Boer cause, and William E. Curtis, of Washington, were the guests yesterday of the president and Mrs. Roosevelt at luncheon. Mr. White will sail for Europe today. Only incidental reference was made to the late Boer war, but in the conversation during and subsequent to the luncheon the party discussed reciprocity, particularly with regard to Cuba. The president indicated that he felt concessions were due to Cuba from this country and expressed his conviction that eventually not only the people of the United States, but congress itself, would vindicate the advocacy of Cuban reciprocity. He believes that in some form reciprocal relations between the United States and Cuba will be established at the next session of congress.

A tremendous rain storm kept the president in his Sagamore Hill home early yesterday. During the morning hours he was busy in his library with Secretary Cortelyou, attending to a mass of official mail and disposing of some routine departmental matters which had been transmitted to him from Washington.

It is quite likely that in a week or 10 days a conference will be held with the president by Representative Littlefield, of Maine, with respect to the anti-trust bill which Mr. Littlefield is drafting. This interchange of views will be made the basis of the first draft of the measure.

While the executive offices in the town now are in possession of a corps of clerks the president has let it be understood that he will spend little time in them.

BRAKEMAN BODEL CENSURED.

Coroner's Jury Verdict on Sheraden, Pa., Disaster.

Pittsburg, July 9.—Howard Bodel was censured yesterday by the coroner's jury in their inquest into the Sheraden disaster on May 12 last. Their verdict was as follows:

"We find that the 27 victims of the Sheraden disaster came to their deaths from burns received by the explosion of five cars of naphtha which were being drilled in the Sheraden yards of the P., C., C. & St. L. railway by engines No. 115 and 127, on Monday, May 12, 1902, about 4:20 o'clock p. m. The said five cars and several others were cut off from part of train by Brakeman Howard Bodel, the cars running into part of another train, breaking three of the naphtha cars, the same taking fire, causing the other two cars to explode about 6:10 p. m., throwing burning naphtha in all directions. And from the evidence the jury finds that the deaths were due to the above cause. We further more censure Howard Bodel for cutting off the cars without orders, and recommend that no cars hauling inflammable or explosive matter shall be detached from the locomotive until properly placed."

AID FOR THE STRIKERS.

Mitchell Will Only Accept After Miners' Resources Are Exhausted.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 9.—A national defense fund, to which all organized labor and the public in general will be asked to contribute, is the latest proposition placed on foot to help the striking anthracite coal miners if they need assistance in their struggle for higher wages and a shorter work day. Harry White, of New York, secretary of the National Garment Workers, and member of the conciliation committee of the Civic Federation, held a long conference with President Mitchell yesterday, during which the plan was approved by the miners' chief, and Mr. White will at once begin preparations to carry out the plans. President Mitchell wants it understood, however, that the miners' union will accept no aid until their own resources are exhausted. Mr. White came here authorized by several labor organizations to place the proposition before President Mitchell. After the conference President Mitchell had nothing to say about the matter beyond the statement that he approved the plan.

Miss Sloane Wedded to Wm. Field.

Lenox, Mass., July 9.—Miss Leila Vanderbilt Sloane, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, of New York and Lenox, and Mr. William Bradhurst Osgood Field, of New York, were married here yesterday, in Trinity Episcopal church. Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, of St. Bartholomew's church, New York, officiated, assisted by Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, rector of Trinity church.

Coronation to Occur in August.

London, July 9.—The news that the coronation of King Edward was to be held before the middle of August was published in America before it was known here. But the London Times and other papers this morning confirm the Associated Press announcement. From the same excellent source the Associated Press learned yesterday that the pressing forward of the coronation was due to the personal insistence of the king.

LAWMAKERS TO MEET

Gov. Nash Decides to Call Special Session of Ohio Legislature.

AUGUST 25, IS THE DATE.

Purpose Is to Enact a Municipal Code Bill For the Several Cities of the State—Leaders of Both Parties to Aid In Framing It.

Put-in-Bay, O., July 9.—Governor Nash has decided to call the legislature together in special session, August 25, to enact a municipal code bill for the several cities of the state.

Prominent Democratic and Republican leaders were here to aid in the framing of a bill, that will embody the needs of the various cities.

The State Bar association met here yesterday, but adjourned soon after convening, out of respect to the late Judge Williams, of Columbus.

ROBBERY VERY MYSTERIOUS.

Will and Wealth of Rich Old Farmer Disappeared.

Greensburg, Pa., July 9.—A sensation was created here last evening when it was declared that Jacob Byers, one of the wealthiest farmers in this locality, had been robbed of bonds and other gilt-edged securities amounting in value to nearly $200,000.

Mr. Byers is over 80 years old and lives on a farm. He is now critically ill. A short time ago, it is alleged Mr. Byers framed a will, leaving a large amount of money to a church and making bequests to relatives. It is stated that after making the will it, with the valuable securities, was given to a prominent citizen of Greensburg to deposit in a vault in a safe company's office.

This man declared that no such valuables had been turned over to him. Last night the legal counsel of the accused citizen declared that there was no truth in the statement that his client had been given the valuables and will. Threats were being made last night that an arrest would follow within 24 hours, but the accused declares through his counsel that he is ready to face the charges.

ADDRESS PRAISING LAWTON.

Buencamino Called Upon His Widow, at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., July 9.—General Buencamino, former secretary of state in Aguinaldo's cabinet, yesterday presented an address expressing the sympathy of the Federal party in the Philippines to the widow of General Lawton, who resides at Pewee Valley, a suburb of Louisville.

The address pays a high tribute to the ability of General Lawton, who was killed in the Philippines in December, 1899, and whom General Buencamino says was the friend of the Filipinos, in that he was the first to establish a municipal code under military rule.

POPE JOKES ABOUT AMERICANS.

Said They Were Teaching Them How to Hustle.

Rome, July 9.—The answer of the committee of cardinals to Governor Taft's recent note on the subject of friars' lands in the Philippine islands was presented to the pope yesterday morning by Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state. The pontiff expressed his pleasure at the celerity with which the business has been dispatched and said jestingly:

"We are teaching the Americans the renowned art of hustling."

The answer will be translated into French and will be printed.

Government Investigated Strike.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 9.—The Associated Press is able to announce that the National Civic Federation, which tried so hard to prevent the anthracite coal miners' strike, has not exhausted all its means in an effort to bring about peace in the anthracite coal fields. The investigation which was started soon after the miners laid down their picks is still in progress and it is understood that the federal government, through the department of labor, is assisting in this work. Government representatives investigated the situation.

Three Died of Heat.

Pittsburg, July 9.—Three persons died of the heat in Allegheny City yesterday and there were seven prostrations.

Killed Sister and Shot Mother.

Boston, July 9.—Herbert Hill yesterday shot and killed his sister, Alice, at their home in Roxbury and then turned the revolver on his mother, who had come into the room to protect the daughter, inflicting probably fatal injuries. Hill escaped.

Daughter Born to Colonel Astor.

New York, July 9.—A daughter has been born to Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, at their home, Sixty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, this city.

RUSH TO TAKE PROFITS.

It Threw Some Discredit Upon the Character of the Stock Market, Tuesday.

New York, July 9.—Something very like a scramble to take profits at the end of the day yesterday served to throw some discredit upon the character of the day's movement in stocks, which had reached considerable proportions and with a semblance of much more substantial character than anything in the recent course of the market. Spots of strength were more numerous and the well established dividend paying stocks were foremost in the trading. The orders from single commission houses and the individual blocks taken of some of the high grade railroad stocks fairly warranted an inference of investment buying, supposed to be reinvestment of resources made available by the July disbursements on the part of inside controlling interests in some of the properties.

United States Steel fell nearly a point in the late dealings on the postponement of the decision of the appeal of the suit against the stock conversion plan and on the beginning of a new suit. This and the sharp break in Colorado Fuel aggravated the reaction, and the closing was easy.

Business in bonds broadened out somewhat, but the market was irregular. Total sales, par value, $3,635,000.

U. S. new 4s declined ¼ on the last call.

TRACY AGAIN ESCAPED.

Tied Anderson to Tree—Posse In Hot Pursuit.

Seattle, Wash., July 9.—Harry Tracy, the fugitive Oregon convict, who has killed six men and wounded several others since June 9, was being hotly pursued by men and dogs in the country southeast of Seattle, and the probability last night was that he would be surrounded or captured within a few hours.. His pursuers, who had with them two fine bloodhounds, were only a short distance behind him.

Word was received at the sheriff's office that Tracy had been at the house of a Mrs. Gerald, near Renton, for five hours, yesterday afternoon. Fifty armed men at once hastened to the scene. On the arrival of Sheriff Cudihee the posse closed in on the house, only to learn from Mrs. Gerald that Tracy had given them the slip.

In the back yard of the Gerald home Anderson, the man whom Tracy had kept a prisoner from the time he left Port Madison, was found, tied to a tree. Tracy had tied Anderson while the posse was in full view of the house.

A PREACHER SUSPENDED.

Thrashed by Girl's Father For Planning to Elope With Her.

Lancaster, Pa., July 9.—Upon the conclusion of the trial of Rev. C. C. Burt, of the Quarryville M. E. church, yesterday, Presiding Elder A. G. Lynett issued the following statement:

"The charges and specifications against Rev. O. C. Burt have been unanimously sustained and he stands suspended from the exercises of all ministerial functions until the next annual session of the Philadelphia conference."

Rev. Burt, who has a family at Quarryville, had planned to elope with Miss Anna Shank, a member of his congregation. Upon the discovery of the intended elopement he was thrashed by the girl's father.

TO RECEIVE PAUNCEFOTE'S BODY

Funeral Arrangements Made by British Navy.

London, July 9.—The admiralty has made final arrangements for the reception of Lord Pauncefote's body now on its way to this country on board the United States armored cruiser Brooklyn. The British armored cruiser Australia and the second class cruiser Apollo will meet the Brooklyn outside the Isle of Wight and escort her to Southampton, where the naval commander-in-chief, Admiral Sir Charles F. Hotham, awaits the American warship's arrival. A hundred marines, with a band, will form the funeral guard. British blue jackets will act as bearers from the slip to the train.

At the beginning of the removal of the remains from the Brooklyn the ships will fire 20 minute guns. The body will be taken to the family home, Preston court, Gloucestershire. The interment will be private. Simultaneously a memorial service will be held in London. Yesterday it had only been arranged for Captain Richardson Clover, the United States naval attache here, to meet the body at Southampton on behalf of the United States.

Victim of Peculiar Explosion.

Chicago, July 9.—John Gunderson who lived at a boarding house on Washington boulevard, committed suicide by turning on the gas in his bedroom. Hiram Stover, who broke into the room, was badly hurt by an explosion of gas that followed.

HOPE TO SETTLE STRIKE.

Conferences Were to Be Held In Chicago Today.

Chicago, July 9.—Through the efforts of Chairman Job, of the State Arbitration committee, a series of meetings had been arranged for 10 o'clock this morning, between the general managers of each of the roads and committees of five men each from the same lines.

Chairman Job said last night that he thought he had inserted the entering wedge for the settlement of the strike.

"The men have all along insisted" he said, 'that they would not meet the managers unless they were received as members of the union. The managers have said they would confer with the men at any time, provided they came as employes of the road, with a greivance to be adjusted. Of course, I cannot tell what will come from the meetings, but the differences in the demands of the men and the concessionns of the roads are so slight, that recognition of the union is practically the only point at issue. The men show a disposition to be less stiff in this respect, and I hope we have entered on the beginning of the end."

CRUEL VENEZUELANS.

Soldiers Shot Children and Were Not Punished.

(Correspondence.)

Carupano, July 1.—After the reoccupation of Carupano by the troops of Castro's government, they indulged in the most riotous excesses, robbing and pillaging and perpetrating acts of cruelty. In the presence of Dr. Hagenah, of the German man-of-war Gazelle, and several other Germans who were at this port, an appalling act of savagery occurred. A little negro child of 10 or 11 years of age, almost naked, was playing near a group of Venezuelan officers, and asked one of them for a cent. Having been refused, he set himself to mimic them when an Andine officer, furious with rage, drew his revolver and shot the child, and Dr. Hagenah endeavored to stanch the wound, but in vain. The man was not punished.

A gentleman who arrived from Barcelona narrated a similar incident which he witnessed a few days ago. Some Andine soldiers, in order to show their skill as marksmen, took aim at a crouching child and wounded him mortally. The soldiers were not punished.

Family Apparently Murdered.

Enid, O. T., July 9.—Near Prudence 30 miles southwest of here, the bodies of a man, a woman and two children apparently members of one family mutilated into almost unrecognizable shapes, were found yesterday. The bodies had been stripped of all clothing leaving no means of identification. It is supposed that the family were strangers, traveling overland and that they were robbed and murdered by men who then made off with their team and belongings.

Stone's Successor May Name Some.

Harrisburg, July 9.—The last legislature authorized the governor to appoint seven members of the St. Louis exposition commission from Pennsylvania, and three of the commissioners have already been appointed by Governor Stone. Inasmuch as there is no appropriation yet made, and as the managers of the exposition have postponed it one year, the governor will probably leave part of this commission open for appointment by his successor.

Third Victim of Italian Dies.

Reading, Pa., July 9.—Edward Hartman, aged 25 years, the third victim of the shooting here on the night of July 4, died yesterday. The Italian street musician, who shot the three men, is in jail. The men teased the Italian and he drew a revolver and fired into the crowd of bystanders.

Alert For an Angel.

Mr. Stormington Barnes and his leading man were passing a village church.

"Listen!" exclaimed the eminent tragedian.

"Does the music of the choir carry you back to your boyhood days?"

"No; but you know how long we have been looking for some one with money who was willing to back the show."

"Yes."

"Well, I think I hear some one inside there singing 'I Want to Be an Angel.'"—Washington Star.

Alarm That Worked.

First Office Boy—What's Johnny hurryin' fer? Looks like he heard a fire alarm.

Second Office Boy—He did. De boss said if he wasn't back from dat errand in ten minutes he'd lose his job!—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

She Spoke Too Early.

Lady (with awfully painted cheeks)—My portrait is very good, but don't you think that the a—cheeks—are a trifle pale?

Artist—Yes, they are not done yet. I leave that to the last.—Fliegende Blatter.

An Interesting Book.

"I've had great pleasure today in reviewing a book that is entirely new to me," said the literary editor.

"What's that," inquired the snake editor, "a bankbook?"—Philadelphia Record.

TREATY FOR RIGHT OF WAY.

State Department is Now Negotiating.

PLANS NEARLY COMPLETED.

Will be Submitted to the Senate Early in the December Session—Arrangements for the Joint Maneuvers of the Army and Navy in September.

Washington, July 9.—The state department has decided to press forward to a conclusion to the Colombian treaty looking to the acquisition of right of way for the isthmian canal. This is a slight change in the original programme, which contemplated the complete adjustment of the question of title before concluding the treaty. So Secretary Hay, who already has accomplished the best portion of the work to be done in treaty making, and has it before him in the shape of a protocol submitted to the last session of congress, has taken steps to give this the form of a treaty and to have it signed formally by accredited representatives of the government of Colombia and of the United States, so that the convention may be laid before the Senate as soon as it convenes in December. By adopting this course the state department will remove, it is expected, any chance of having the agreement already reached with Colombia disturbed by anything that may occur as a result of political changes, for it is the purposel to hold that such agreements, once duly entered upon, are not subject to repudiation, even in the event of a change of government.

The protocol referred to was so definitely drawn that not many changes are required in order to adapt the instrument for use as a treaty. The Senate, however, did find one or two points of objection, and while these are not material in the opinion of the department officials, in accordance with their usual practice they will seek to secure such modifications as will meet these objections.

No difficulty is expected to result in securing an abatement of the old provision in the canal franchise requiring the use of French material only in the construction of the canal, and the state department already has received an assurance from the French government which it regards as meeting the objection that has been made on that score.

Up to this time the war and navy department officials have considered but two factors in the coming joint army and naval maneuvers on the Atlantic coast in September—the invading and defending forces. Now, according to the plans of Secretary of the Navy Moody, there is to be a third factor—the press of the United States. He contemplates throwing the press correspondents of the country upon their own resources, meanwhile having both invaders and defenders regard the news gatherers as a "common enemy" and endeavor to mask the movements of their forces as much as possible from the public. Secretary Moody points out that his plan will be valuable in bringing to light news "leaks" for which officers who are found responsible will be reprimanded.

The first order has been issued by the treasury department under the new Philippine civil government act. It contains regulations for refunding taxes on articles shipped to the Philippines since November 15, 1901.

SCARCITY OF COKE.

Furnaces May be Compelled to Bank Their Fires.

Sharon, Pa., July 9.—The blast furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys are on the verge of being compelled to bank their fires, because of the lack of coke. When the anthracite miners went on strike the furnaces in that district drew from the Virginia and the Connellsville fields. When the Pocahontas district miners went out it fruther complicated the situation by taking more coke from the Connellsville district to make up the shortage in the Southern Ohio fields. The furnaces in the valleys are face to face with the proposition of depending upon a certain supply of coke, what little stock that had been collected having been used up to meet the deficiencies of the short market. There is a lively prospect, therefore, that some, at least, of the valley furnaces will be out of blast within a few days.

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ROVING HARVESTERS.

New Type of Labor Seen In the West Every Summer.

DEMAND LARGER EACH SEASON.

Thousands of Men Follow the Wheat Belt From Texas to North Dakota. Ingenious Method of a Farmer to Speed the Work—Harvesting by Moonlight.

A new type of laborer has appeared in the west as a result of the great harvests of the past few years, says the Kansas City Star. The old time harvest conducted by the farmer and his boys, with perhaps the addition of the neighbor's help on the understanding that it will be reciprocated, has passed away. Harvest in the west has become too large a thing for the people who reside on the plains. It is a time that tests the utmost ability of the farms' owners. Unlike the corn, wheat must be cut in a rush. It cannot be done at any time through the winter or summer. Two weeks sees the fields of any given locality stripped of their riches. The harvest begins down on the edge of Texas, and from that beginning in the first days of June until it ends on the northern border of North Dakota in September it is a march of the harvesters.

These thousands of men come from everywhere, mostly from the east. Single wheat raising states like Kansas need 100,000 of them in a great wheat year. Oklahoma asks almost as many, and the same demand goes on through the whole wheat belt. Not many stop to think that the same men who work in Oklahoma are also found later in Kansas and then in Nebraska as they follow the ripening zone of wheat, but such is the fact. Tens of thousands of men make this their summer's work, and they find it a very profitable proceeding. The railroads all make low rates to the harvest fields, and the laborers are in demand.

There is not always patience to wait on the roads. One of the sights in the west is to see a captured freight train in charge of harvesters. They swarm around the trainmen until the latter are willing to allow them to ride rather than quarrel with them, and hundreds scramble aboard. They get in the empty cattle cars bound for the ranges, into the wheat cars and sit perched on the roofs by the score. When a train pulls into a town, it is welcomed as if it were a Sunday school excursion. The farmers for miles around have heard of its approach, and, as their wheat is suffering for care, they are more than willing to have the new workers take a place.

There is in the appearance of the harvesters as they appear on the streets or wait in the parks of the little prairie towns for jobs not much to make claim to beauty. They are dusty and tired, and the travel in the box cars is not helpful to clothes. But they are for the most part a cheerful, good natured lot, and they have seen hard work somewhere. Many of them come merely for the experience and to see the country. Said one strong, well built youth from Ohio:

"Yes; it's a good deal bigger country out here than we thought it was. Six of us came together, and we are going to travel with the harvest through the whole season. If the cutting ends, we are going to get jobs on thrashing outfits. I can, for I've run a steamboat on the Ohio. We like it so far. The farmers have been good to us, and we get a dollar a day above our expenses."

Some of the attempts of the harvesters to harness teams are ludicrous. One central Kansas farmer ordered two new hands to hitch three horses to a self binder the other day. He waited a long time and then went to the barn to see what was the matter. He found the harnesses in a tangle, the horses wrong end to in the straps and collars and the men excited and discouraged.

"What would you expect of us?" blurted out one of them. "We hain't done no hitchin' except on canalboats twenty years ago."

The methods of the farmers to secure the best results during harvest are ingenious. Every hour is precious, for a single day's delay may run the cutting into a rain and cause heavy loss. Sundays do not count on such occasions, and the work goes on until it is ended. One experienced farmer who gets the best work out of his hands gives this as his routine during the harvest season: The four horses to be used first are harnessed and driven to the field by one of the men before feeding or breakfast, and the cutting and binding begins. The other four horses are fed, chores done and breakfast eaten, when this team and the other two men of the force go to the field. The first man goes to breakfast, one of the others changes the teams, while the third one oils the bearings, and in about the time needed to write these half a dozen lines the change has been made and the fresh team and driver are at work, the other team being taken to the barn for morning feeding. When the first man comes back from breakfast, he brings the first team, and it stands an hour and a half while the men shock the wheat. Then there is another change of teams, the binder standing still only long enough to make the transfer of horses. Dinner is brought to the field and the men change off to take their meal, the machine's steady click keeping up until it is too dark to see without any one on the place becoming overweary or feeling that the strain had been too severe. The two men all the time off the machine can shock the grain well while the cutting is going on. This system cuts twenty-five acres a day with one machine.

The newspapers are the best information bureaus the harvesters have. Their columns are watched with great interest, and almost every comer into the fields seeking work has in his pocket, treasured up as a valuable aid, a clipping from some city paper telling in a dispatch the need of men. The method of the local implement men for giving the men positions is also of interest. They pin to the wall of the store early in May long slips of paper. As the farmers come in such notices as this appear:

"Cyrus Baker wants three men about June 20.

"John Goodland wants two men at once."

As the days go on the list lengthens until it contains fifty or a hundred requests for men. As they are filled the names are marked off. It fills all the needs of the conditions and is a simple and practical plan.

One of the interesting features of the modern harvesting in the west is the night work. On some of the larger farms when the moonlight schedule is favorable and the dewfall is not too heavy the work goes on twenty-four hours at a stretch. One of the shifts of men goes on at 6 o'clock in the morning. The advantage is found in the steady use of the expensive binders and headers through the season. If the sky is overcast, lanterns are hung on the horses' harness, and with this light the team can follow the edge of the grain without difficulty. The sight of the twinkling lights across the fields is very pretty.

Down in Oklahoma the other day a harvester who had drifted in from the village one evening surprised the force by setting a man's broken leg, no surgeon being at hand. He went back to the field, and when the doctor came he declared the fracture perfectly treated. Ten days later the man asked for his wages, went to town, bought a handsome new suit and engaged a Pullman car berth for St. Louis. He was a physician who had taken the trip to the harvest fields in search of good health and to renew his appetite. He succeeded in his ambitions.

Many of the harvesters are men with some money, who in this way see the west and choose a place in which to locate. They have definite plans, and when the harvest is over they will return home, pack their goods and come west with their families to stay. Others are in no way interested in the business side of the west. They are out for a good time and wander through the harvest, doing as little work as possible and getting as much as they can.

The western farmer needs the harvesters and encourages their coming. The increasing wheat acreage makes their number larger every season.

DE WET SLEPT IN THE OPEN

The Boer Leader's Plan to Avoid Capture.

Details of the Boers' campaign methods are now being learned from the surrendering Lurghers. South African dispatches to London say that De Wet never slept in farmhouses, being afraid of capture. Among his last orders to burghers was one inflicting a punishment of twenty-five lashes on any burgher found sleeping in a house, says the Toronto Globe. De Wet tells of many interesting incidents which happened on the Boer side. The commands never slept at the same spot two nights running, thus making it very difficult for the British to make successful night raids.

Their scouts, or spies, as they call them, were so well posted that if a British column or convoy moved from any post all the commandos within seventy miles knew it the same day, thus giving them time to prepare for attack or clear off. News of the route of march of the column or convoy was sent from commando to commando, all being soon acquainted with the different movements. The sjambok was frequently used by the commandants to bring wavering burghers into the fighting line, its use having a far greater moral effect on the burghers than any other punishment. De Wet gave instances in which he used the sjambok.

Around the World by Automobile.

An automobile appropriately named after Jules Verne's character, Passe-Partout, left Hyde Park corner, London, in April for a journey around the world, says Harper's Literary Gossip. The car is fitted up in the style of a Pullman sleeper, and its adventurous owners propose to live in it during the trip. The route will be from Paris to St. Petersburg, thence through Asiatic Russia to China, to Honolulu, New Orleans, Canada, New York and home via Liverpool. London's innumerable motorists have a new weekly journal, The Car, to the first number of which Gilbert Parker, author of "The Right of Way," has contributed. Mr. Parker thinks that "in ten years the roll of the omnibus and the faroff rumbling tread of the heavy horse will be things of the past in London."

Street Pingpong.

The poor are playing pingpong on the pavements of New York, says an exchange. In this street game no rackets are used, but the children use the palms of their hands instead. The ball is sometimes a rubber one and sometimes of celluloid. The balls can be purchased for 1 or 2 cents, and that is the complete cost of the game. White chalk lines marked on the asphalt pavement serve as tables, and the game can be seen almost any clear day in any asphalt paved thoroughfare.

Odd Style In Silver Gifts.

An odd fancy in presenting any one with a piece of silver is to have the recipient's full name engraved on it in the giver's own handwriting.

ODD GYMKHANA RACES.

Novel Fete Held at Mrs. Trenor Park's Country Seat.

GOOSE RACE A FUNNY EVENT.

Society Women Played the Role of Fowl Drivers For Charity's Sake Near White Plains, N. Y.—Exciting Egg and Spoon Race One of the Amusing Features.

Stony Wold sanitarium is the richer by $1,000 and Westchester county, N. Y., several thousand laughs the merrier through the holding of a gymkhana the other afternoon on the grounds of Mr. Trenor L. Park, near White Plains, N. Y. It is to be here recorded that Mrs. J. Borden Harriman won an egg cup by excelling the exploits of the late Mr. Columbus—that geese were raced upon webbed and unwilling feet to victory and that one of the most stirring potato races ever seen was witnessed on the green slopes on which Hillcrest stands, says the New York Herald.

All the gentry of the country were there, and the grand stand and the coaches were filled by women whose names are well known in society. The gymkhana was organized under the direction of Mrs. Park, and she displayed such generalship that there was not a lagging moment. The hour for beginning was a quarter past 3 o'clock. An hour before that time coaches, brakes, surreys and all manner of one, two and four horsepower vehicles arrived at the gates. The women wore exquisite summer gowns, and the men were mostly in their riding clothes. A track had been mowed clean in one of the great meadows, and around this quarter mile ellipse the competitors in the various contests took their course.

First of all was the Gretna Green race, a lesson in rapid eloping of the kind which was fashionable before the days of the telegraph. Young ladies and gentlemen mounted ponies, joined hands as they rode to a given point where the obliging parson was supposed to be. They signed a register, remounted and then went back again to seek the forgiveness of relenting parents. The first prize was won by Miss Haight and Mr. E. S. Reynal, the second by Miss Catlin and Mr. H. N. Potter and the third by Mrs. Potter and Mr. N. C. Reynal.

The quarter mile dash for ponies was won by Trump, ridden by Miss Haight. The second prize fell to Broncho, guided by Miss Catlin, and Mrs. L. T. Martin's Spinaway was third. The half mile dash for hacks, carrying 165 pounds, resulted as follows: First, Post Horn, ridden by Mr. Louis Baetger; second, Colonel, piloted by Mr. Louis Fitzgerald; third, Peacock, on whose back was Mr. Peabody.

Then in the stirring race of the spoons and eggs, which was in the nature of a scramble, the young women with the best spoons and the steadiest hands were winners. The fair contestants, with their sleeves rolled up, were mounted on horses. Each balanced an egg on a tablespoon with more or less accuracy. Many ovoids fell to the ground, but none met the fate of Humpty Dumpty, for they were of porcelain. The first prize, a handsome silver cup, was awarded to Mrs. Harriman, and the second fell to Miss Catlin.

Indigestible tubers figured largely in the next contest, for the so called potatoes looked strangely like polo balls. The first prize was won by Master Theodore Rutter, who rode a Shetland pony three feet high, and therefore he did not have far to stoop in quest of the objects which were scattered over the ground. Mr. E. S. Reynal was second. His pony, as though inspired by a perverse nature, kicked over the pail as fast as the rider deposited the potatoes.

Best of all was the goose race. Fifteen young women and a little girl, the daughter of Mrs. Harriman, drove geese over the greensward. Ribbons were attached to the wings of each of the fowls, and then, after much jockeying for a start, all of the birds began the race. Each one squawked and flapped its wings as though the fate of Rome depended upon its efforts. Many of them rebelled against being placed in silken harness. Others lay down in the tracks of their expansive feet and refused to move. Half of the number, however, knew that there was a race in progress, and they ran with all speed, using their wings to aid them. There were several collisions, and cries of "Foul!" filled the air.

The birds driven by Miss Margaret Cooley and Mrs. William Caswell were neck and neck. Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal drove her goose half way down the course when the creature became suddenly as heavy as though it were of the variety esteemed more in tailor shops than in poultry yards and refused to go another step. Two of the birds stopped with the race half done to remove each other's plumage. Six got into a tangle of silk ribbons and webbed feet and were with difficulty extricated. The goal was reached first by Miss Cooley's Joan of Arc; Mrs. Caswell's Alice of Old Vincennes was second, and Iphigenia, driven by Miss Enos, was a close third.

The hurdle race was won by Mr. Van Schaick on Post Horn, with Mr. Tone on Saddle and Mr. Fitzgerald on Tipperary Jo second and third respectively. Mr. E. S. Reynal won the saddling race, with Mr. F. H. Allen second and Mr. Beverly W. Robinson third. Mr. E. S. Reynal, who carried off a large portion of the honors, was also the victor in the pony hurdle race.

It was announced that Mrs. Samuel W. Jarvis had given $500 to the Stony Wold institution.

SCHWAB'S OCEAN RESORT.

Steel Magnate Orders a Boat to Convey Children to His Beach.

Down at Richmond Beach, Staten Island, Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate, has begun the great work of grading and remodeling the grounds which he proposes to use as a picnicking locality for poor children, says the New York World. The work will not be completed until next year.

There are already many buildings scattered about the beach which will be repainted and repaired and allowed to remain. In addition to these, Mr. Schwab proposes to build many commodious structures for the accommodation of the great army of youngsters whom he will entertain next summer.

There will be free merry go rounds, free swings, free ball grounds, free Punch and Judy shows, free red lemonade and an enormous free dining room, where at the proper signal 1,000 youngsters can feed to their utmost capacity.

Architect Charles A. Platt is designing this. Mr. Schwab, in his plans for the entertainment of the poor children, has not forgotten a building large enough to accommodate 1,000 youngsters as a play resort upon rainy days. While Mr. Platt is working upon the details of the alterations to be made in Richmond Beach a special steamboat is being planned at the Crescent shipyards by Mr. Lewis Nixon.

This boat is to have a carrying capacity of 3,000 persons, but Mr. Schwab does not propose to entertain over 1,500 children at a time. All the machinery will be under glass, where the passengers can see it.

Mr. Schwab's sole object in this charitable enterprise is to give a good time to healthy, cleanly children. In his charitable project Mr. Schwab has called into consultation representatives of many of the charitable organizations of New York, the board of education and the parochial schools. It is expected that the remodeling of the beach will be completed early this fall and that it will be ready for the children by next May.

LIGHTED SHELL CHASERS.

New Device to Aid Gunners In Directing Rapid Fire Guns.

To improve the gunnery efficiency of the navy Lieutenant Commander Chase, acting chief of ordnance, has sent to the battleship Kearsarge for trial 200 "illuminating chasers," a patent contrivance which in the darkest night shows the flight of shells, says a Washington special to the Philadelphia Press. The illuminating chaser is the invention of a Pittsburg man who believed that gunners would be able to do more effective work if they could see where the shots from their guns struck.

At the Indian Head proving grounds several one pounder shells fitted with the contrivance were fired in the dusk of the evening, and rather good results were obtained. In the tests aboard the Kearsarge the projectiles will be discharged in the full glare of the searchlights to determine whether the illuminating chaser can still be seen

The invention will be of value, especially for the rapid fire guns of small caliber. It was explained that a man operating a rapid fire gun has little opportunity to sight the weapon, especially at night, and if he can see where the projectiles are falling he can use the weapon as a man does a hose.

ACRE OF MOSQUITO NETTING

Pennsylvania Woman's Scheme to Protect the Peach Crop.

The peach orchard on the farm of W. W. Ramsey, near Alpine, York county, presents a novel appearance, says a dispatch from York, Pa., to the Philadelphia Press. At a distance it appears like a great white pillow or an apple orchard in bloom. The entire orchard, which embraces over an acre, is covered under a canopy of white mosquito netting. A woman's ingenuity has been at work. When Mrs. Ramsey heard of the coming of the seventeen year locusts, she knew that those mysterious insects would make an attack upon the peach trees, which at the time were laden with sweet pink blossoms.

Mrs. Ramsey made a draft upon the nearest crossroads store for its entire stock of white mosquito netting. A sewing party was held at her home one evening, and the netting was constructed into a canopy, which her husband and the men on the farm soon adjusted over the trees to the satisfaction of the ingenious little woman. The peach crop on the Ramsey farm will not be a failure, as will be the case on numerous farms where the peach trees are open-to the attacks of the locust.

New Statue to a Martyred Empress.

Readers of that famous anonymous biography, "The Martyrdom of an Empress," will be interested to know that a statue to the murdered Elizabeth of Austria has just been unveiled at Territet, Switzerland, from which place the empress departed for Geneva on her last journey. The statue is of Carrara marble and was made by Chiattone of Lugano, says Harper's Literary Gossip. It represents the stately Elizabeth seated, with a partially opened book in her right hand, and her head, crowned only with the heavy braids of her hair, resting upon the left hand in a characteristic pose. This is the only statue of a princely personage to be found in all the republic of Switzerland.

Latest In Candle Shades.

One of the newest things in candle shades is of g lden copper, with silver trimmings, says the New York Journal. The copper has a rich, deep tint. Some of them are tall and large, while others are as squat as the ancient Dutch, in whose parlors the original designs once held the place of honor.

THE JEWISH PROBLEM

Events That Are Attracting Universal Attention.

GREAT NEED OF ORGANIZATION.

An Appeal For It Made by Leo N. Levi at a Meeting of the Order of B'nai B'rith In New York—Work of the Society to Be Extended—Many Schools and Asylums Built.

B'nai B'rith, a Jewish secret organization with a membership of more than 30,000, had an open meeting the other evening in the hall of the Educational alliance at East Broadway and Jefferson street, New York. Simon Roeder, president of Justice lodge, presided, says the New York Times. The occasion was enlivened by the band of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian society, which rendered patriotic and popular music.

J. B. Klein, president of District No. 1, said that the society has built schools of learning, asylums and manual and training schools throughout the world. He directed particular attention to the Home For the Aged and Infirm in Yonkers. He said that the society proposes to extend the sphere of its usefulness in New York city, particularly among the poor of the east side.

Leo N. Levi, president of the executive committee of the order, was the principal speaker. He said in part:

"There is an irrepressible interest all over the world in the Jewish question. There are few among our co-religionists who understand that we are passing through events that are surpassing in their importance the exodus from Egypt and the expulsion of the Jews from Spain. Certainly those who watch and think must discover a similarity in the great movement of the Jews from the eastern to the western hemisphere. The Jews in their exodus from Egypt and Spain did not accomplish their hopeful journeys and plan for them in a night. There had first to be organization and mutual help.

"During the last twenty-five years you have participated in another great migration of the Jews. Hundreds of thousands were driven from Russia, Roumania and other countries to seek homes in another clime, where they found liberty of life, property and conscience. The great majority sought refuge and found it under this flag."

The speaker pointed to the stars and stripes above him, and he was greeted with applause that was continued for several minutes.

"I doubt not," he continued, "that the immigrants of today in their faraway homes thought of the Jews here as apostates and persons not observing the same rites of the religion of the fathers. The Jews of western Europe and those here, more American than Jew, looked on those from the east as bigots. It has required contact for them to recognize their differences and their similarities and the main fact that they are different from all other men, as they are Jews. They have a common ancestry and laws; they recognize that hostility surrounds them, a hostility directed against them not because they are foreigners, but because they are Jews; they have the same identical past, present and future.

"It is time, if we are learning anything from the centuries and if we are to fulfill the measure of our possibilities, that we prepare, that we no longer rely on outside influence, the interference of our Creator, but learn that we have within ourselves the element of safety, progress and success.

"Perhaps it is true, as in Biblical times, that we have been a stiff necked people, each too prone to set up a law for himself and not to recognize the laws of the majority of the community. Let those who feel themselves superior amid the poverty of this part of the city remember that the Jews here preserve the old customs, the love and respect of the child for the parents and the veneration of the elders. And, you of this part of the town who suspect those in other walks of life because of their apparent indifference to what you think sacred, remember that in their breasts are Jewish hearts eager to help all Jews.

"We cannot accomplish our great purpose without organization. Sixty years ago there was a condition of affairs similar to today, but differing in degree. The problem of the race now concerns thousands, with different languages and different ideas of worship. The thought came to a Jew that there should be a union and not discord; that the sons of the covenant should come together with the purpose not only to benefit the members of the B'nai B'rith, but to help the weak, and that all work together as the servants of Israel, in fraternity, harmony and American assimilation. You who are proud that you are Jews and do not regard your noble lineage as an impediment, listen to the cry of your brethren and answer, 'I have heard you, and I come.'"

The other speakers were Dr. Isidor Singer, John Gruenberg and the Rev. H. S. Mazlinski.

Pat Sheedy Now a Promoter.

Patrick F. Sheedy sailed recently for London on the American liner St. Louis. He will promote a company to mine emeralds in Argentina, says the New York Times. Asked about the gambling business, Mr. Sheedy said that he was out of it for good. "But," he added, "I want it understood that I have not reformed. No reform for mine."

New Instrument For Surgeons.

Among new surgical instruments is a steam saw for removing diseased parts of the liver.

WHAT INSECTS COST US.

Some Startling Figures Gathered by Dr. H. C. McCook.

In Harper's for June Dr. H. C. McCook in an article on "Insects and Civilization" gives some startling statistics as to the amount of destruction done annually in this country by insects of various sorts. Here are his figures:

"The chinch bug caused a loss of $30,000,000 in 1871, upward of $100,000,000 in 1874 and in 1887 $60,000,000. The Rocky mountain locust, or grasshopper, in 1874 destroyed $100,000,000 of the crops of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa, and the indirect loss was probably as much more. For many years the cotton caterpillar caused an annual average loss in the southern states of $15,000,000, while in 1868 and 1873 the loss reached $30,000,000. The fly weevil, our most destructive enemy to stored grains, particularly throughout the south, inflicts an annual loss in the whole country of $40,000,000. The codling moth, the chief ravager of the apple and pear crops, destroys every year fruit valued at $30,000,000 to $40,000,000. The damage to live stock inflicted by the ox bot, or ox warble, amounts to $36,000,000.

"These are fair samples of the enormous money losses produced in one country by a few of the pygmy captains of pernicious industry whose hosts operate in the granaries, fields, stock farms and the stockyards of our country. What is the grand total? Mr. B. D. Walsh, one of the best entomologists of his day, in 1867 estimated the total yearly loss in the United States from insects to be from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000. In 1890 C. V. Riley, long chief of the division of entomology, estimated the loss at $300,000,000. Dr. James Fletcher in 1891 footed up the loss to about one-tenth of our agricultural products, $330,000,000. In 1899 E. Dwight Sanderson, after careful consideration of the whole field, put the annual loss at $309,000,000."

ROMANCE OF INVENTION.

How Whittling With a Jackknife Had Great Results.

Robert Livingston Stevens sailed from New York to Liverpool eighty years ago. In those days the passage took two months, and Stevens passed many an hour, jackknife in one hand and a piece of wood in the other, brooding over a problem that had often worried him, how to run a railroad without stone stringers for tracks. He wanted to get an iron rail that would "hold" and would take the place of the thin strips fastened to the chair of the roadbed. Just before he reached England his whittling revealed to him the solution of his problem, and that solution took the form of a T rail with a broad base that could be applied direct to a solid wood support. The T rail is still in use on all railways of the world.

The elder Cunard, who was apprenticed as a lad to a Scotch shipbuilder, is said to have amused himself in whittling the hulls of vessels. Occasionally he would fit one of these with masts, sails and rigging complete. Tired of familiar types, he would experiment with ships, and one of these it was that attracted the attention of his master because it would not maintain its upright position in the water. Experiments were made to ballast it in order to give it the proper trim. The clipperlike shape and graceful, long lines of the model promised great speed. Such is said to be the origin of the standard model of the Cunard and later ocean greyhounds.

Some St. Paul railroad officials recently made some tests with a new invention, which has also been tried abroad, by means of which a train can be stopped within its own length whenever it passes a block the semephore of which is not set at "open." Unlike other similar devices, this invention does not utilize electricity, but depends instead upon a spring motor which is wound up by the motion of the rails as engines and trains pass over it. The principle consists in the automatic erection by the clockwork motor of a rod which opens an air valve on the passing engine, which automatically sets the airbrakes for the engineer whenever the track ahead is flagged by a signal.

A Chicago man has invented a device by means of which the rush of a locomotive through the air can be turned to a practical account. Bolted to the end of the locomotive boiler is a frame supporting a 1½ inch steel shaft 2 feet long. At one end of this shaft is a dynamo and at the other an 18 inch blade fan 6 feet in diameter. Some recent tests made with this device proved that sufficient power may be generated through the dynamo to light the lamps of the train and that the pulling in of the wind actually increases the speed of the train instead of decreasing it. The current of course in practical use would be used to charge batteries which in turn would run the lights or fans in the train.

A Machine For Hanging Paper.

The latest thing in the way of automatic machinery is the paper hanger. It is claimed for this machine that it will perform the work in a much more rapid and easy manner than the old method of spreading the paper on a table, cutting it into strips of the proper length, applying the paste and finally placing it in position on the wall. According to the inventor, about all the operator of this apparatus has to do is to turn the crank and place the machine in a new position after each piece of the paper is attached to the wall.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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If a weed is simply a plant out of place, then there is a good deal of disorder on some farms.

One way to tell a good cook is to find out whether the bottom crust of her pumpkin or custard pies is fit to eat or not.

The male grosbeak shares with the female the labor of incubation, a family duty not usually assumed by the head of the bird house.

The white fowls seem to take the lead in popularity—White Leghorns, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Light Brahmas.

The hardness, early maturity and rustling qualities of the Angus cattle commend them specially to any stock raiser of the north country.

We would not put uncured clover hay into the mow of a big barn unless we wished to tempt Providence and have an insurance loss to settle.

Where there is no hay barn to store the crop and where forty tons of hay are produced it will be found that a stack cover will soon pay for itself.

The only good thing which we can say for the wild mustard is that it makes about as good a dish of greens when young as there is to be found.

The man who can't rest until he has got some sort of a job for the hired man to do on a rainy summer afternoon is not built right to enjoy life.

A Minnesota farmer told us recently that while he could raise pretty good corn he did not like the crop, for it never gave a fellow any chance to rest.

The man of old who tore down his barns to build bigger ones should have built new ones, letting the old ones stand, and then he might not have got into trouble.

A thrifty growth of weeds on a farm not only points to careless farming, but it also suggests large possibilities in crop production were the soil properly cared for.

The dewberry is with us more productive and more easily cared for and protected in winter than the blackberry, and the fruit for aught we see is every way as fine.

One of the best and still one of the lowest priced cuts on a veal animal is the brisket. Baked, with a stuffing such as is used for poultry and game, it is a delicious dish.

It is probably a fact that as farmers get better fixed financially they become more cautious about buying. Usually a man buys the most recklessly when he buys on credit.

Here are three things which any man can do to secure a good standing in his community: Pay all his small debts promptly, maintain good line fences and refuse to run for office.

The supply of house cats will always keep pace with the supply of rats and mice and often exceed it, and, anyhow, we sometimes wonder which is the greater nuisance of the two.

There is likely to be an active demand for all kinds of young stock this summer and fall to use up the large crop of grasses, hay, forage and corn which the season is producing.

If you have a spot in the home door yard where you could set a Colorado blue spruce, you will never regret planting one, for it is the most beautiful evergreen of the whole list.

It is not best to shave the lawn too close after the middle of June. Set the cutter bar of the mower up and leave some growth of grass to protect the roots of the grass from the midsummer sun.

In the growing of small fruits it is the home market for such fruits which should be studied and catered to, for such home market is worth in dollars and cents nearly a third more than any foreign market.

The champion butter cow of the world is a Holstein owned in the state of Minnesota, she having a verified record of 584 pounds of milk in seven days, which made 29 pounds 5 7-10 ounces of butter.

It seems that there are people living on farms in this country who for the sake of getting twenty pounds of granulated sugar for a dollar will cheerfully invest in ten pounds of nutmegs. These are easy marks.

It is a recognized fact by our most successful poultrymen that where hens are kept for the sole purpose of producing eggs they will lay more eggs and the eggs will keep better if no roosters are kept in the flock.

If clover is put into the barn or stack in an uncured condition, it will certainly heat. If the air gets at it, it will certainly burn and spoil. If you can keep the air from it, you will have to all intents and purposes clover ensilage, a very palatable and nutritious dairy ration.

Many a farmhouse cellar could be much improved in cleanliness and comfort by plastering the walls, cementing the floor and putting more light in it. The cellar when properly arranged is one of the most useful rooms in the house, but too often it is little save a deathtrap.

The condition of the public school grounds whether in country or town is very likely to reflect the home surroundings of the people of such community. Where the schoolhouse is made every way pretty and attractive inside and outside there will be found nice homes.

As we note it, the English sparrow will on an average hatch three broods during the season, and the first brood hatched will raise one brood of their own. This is a frightful rate of propagation and easily explains how, in spite of all their enemies, these pests increase in number as they do.

We have an elm tree in the door yard which seems to be a favorite nesting place for the birds. During the past four years the crotch in the tree has been occupied in rotation by the bluejays, robins, catbirds and mourning doves. This year a grosbeak wanted the place, but failed to get it.

So many want to know how to kill quack grass in the fields, squirreltail grass on the lawn, burdocks, squash bugs and aphis, borers, cankerworms, chicken mites and flies, how to cure self sucking cows, sick hogs and lousy calves, that it seems as though almost every man on the farm had some trouble or other.

One aggravating thing connected with the automobile is that even should the public highways be so improved as to permit of high speed with the machine the law will so limit the speed in the interest of public safety that running a machine will seem like making but twenty miles an hour on a fast mail train.

A young friend of ours has started this season to lay the foundation for a future herd of fine cattle. He has bought three registered Polled Angus heifers and a bull. If he will take proper care of these animals, he will have a herd inside of ten years which he will be proud of and which will make him a lot of money.

A Minnesota man sowed four pounds of rape with a crop of early sown millet and claims that it is a success, the rape making a new growth after the millet was cut and affording an abundance of good sheep pasture till frost came. We should think that there would be trouble in curing the millet with more or less of the rape in it.

The greatest loss to those sections of the Mississippi valley which have been visited with such tremendous floods this season has not been in the crops or bridges destroyed, but rather in the loss in sod fertility by erosion over millions of acres of choice farm land, every farmer contributing not a little of the best part of his farm to the rushing waters which carried it off in solution to the ocean.

Experiments made by the department of agriculture in Connecticut in the growing of Sumatra tobacco prove that this choice leaf can be produced in that state under cover at a cost of 25 cents a pound and a yield of 1,000 pounds per acre obtained. As the product is worth $1.25 per pound in the market a very handsome profit is realized. It is not likely that the growing of this leaf need be confined to Connecticut either.

The writer personally cares for a vegetable and small fruit garden containing a little over one-half acre of ground. The seeds are all sown and the land well cultivated and kept free from all weeds by the use of a Planet Junior cultivator. So adaptable and useful do we find this tool and so well does it do its work that we had rather have it to use in our garden than the best man we know of working for nothing with a hoe.

An interesting case of unselfishness came under our observation a few days ago. A robin was busy digging earthworms on the lawn. A cock sparrow who had a family to provide for near by would follow the robin up, and when a nice fat worm was unearthed he would grab it before the robin could swallow it and carry it off to the young sparrows. The funny thing was that the robin did not seem to mind this sort of work in the least.

We occasionally pass through a wood pasture lot the entrance to which is closed by a pair of bars—old fence rails—and these rails are of the straightest and choicest black walnut, cut over fifty years ago, when walnut timber sold for $15 per thousand feet and was made into fence rails because it was the most easily split into shape. Since then the old stumps of those splendid trees have been digging out and sold for more than the timber would bring when it was slaughtered. Z.

A TIRESOME SENTIMENT.

There is a type of ultra tender heartedness and sympathy for dumb animals exhibited by some people which becomes a good deal of a nuisance. They seem to entirely overlook the fact that in order that they may have meat to eat somebody must take the life of the animal. They go daft over dogs and are utterly indifferent to the horrors of hydrophobia and all the long list of meannesses of which dogs are capable. They call the dehorning of cattle, the cutting off of the lamb's tail, the surgical treatment of male animals of all sorts, cruelty to dumb animals and come at you with the argument that if these several processes and operations are right then the Lord made a mistake when he created these animals. It is very tiresome to come across this sort of humanitarian. Man was placed on the earth to subdue it. In this work of subjugation he may do much by kindness and should so do wherever possible, but some things must be subdued by force and the use of seemingly harsh methods, and it is utter folly to ignore this fact. Not even the ways of the Almighty are all gentle, nearly all the sanitary, renovating and rebuilding processes of nature being to a greater or lesser extent harsh and seemingly cruel.

HOME IMPROVEMENT.

The question of home improvement is always a live one, and now that the mortgage is paid off and there is a little money in the bank some thought should be given to this subject. We hate to see a twenty thousand dollar man trying to live in a two hundred and fifty dollar home, for he ought in justice to his family to live in something better. Be the house what it may, there is still a chance for all to improve the home surroundings. So much may be accomplished with paint, straightening and cleaning up, tree planting and lawnmaking that even the comparatively cheap and poor house can be made the nucleus of a pretty and attractive view. American women are rated as the most attractive of any women, and largely because of the taste they exhibit in attire and manner. In the same way the American home should be made equally pleasing. It looks like foolishness to put $3,000 in a fine house and then pile firewood and old harness on the front porch, while the poultry befoul the walks and make dusting places of the flower beds.

SORGHUM AS FORAGE.

The use of sorghum as a forage crop is becoming more and more general each year. Men who have tried it like it and say that no forage raised on the farm is so eagerly eaten by stock of all kinds, and it seems to make no difference if it does become a little mildewed and musty; the stock will eat it up clean. The best success with this crop is had by sowing the last of May, drilled or broadcast, and sowing thickly, cutting it just as late as possible in the fall, so that the hard frosts will not spoil it, then bunching it into cocks in the field of 500 or 600 pounds each and letting it remain there until wanted in the winter. In this way it does not cure as does hay, but retains its juices and succulent qualities. It is greatly esteemed as a substitute for silage.

THE BORER THE WORST PEST.

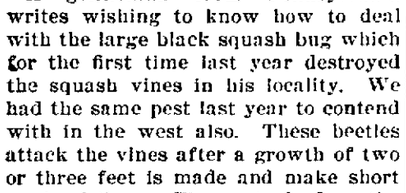
Our almost daily experience with a large apple orchard leads us to the conclusion that of all the pests which beset the apple tree none is so much to be feared as the work of the borer. The trouble is that unless a most vigilant and expert watch is kept upon the trees the damage is all done before it is in any way manifest to the casual observer. The insidious work of this pest is charged up to climate, cold, heat, sunscald, blight, when all the while nothing is the matter save that a white grub half an inch long is girdling the tree under the bark just above the roots and surely killing it. If a young tree blossoms full and sets a heavy crop of fruit, you may be almost certain that there is a borer working on it.

THE BLACK SQUASH BUG.

A gentleman from Pennsylvania writes wishing to know how to deal with the large black squash bug which for the first time last year destroyed the squash vines in his locality. We had the same pest last year to contend with in the west also. These beetles attack the vines after a growth of two or three feet is made and make short work of them. The pests feed on the underside of the leaves, and this fact makes it difficult to reach them by any ordinary method of spraying. We shall try three things on them this season if they make their appearance—hellebore powder, london purple and paris green—and will report later which of these remedies is the most effective.

SIZE OF SEED POTATOES.

We are asked about planting small potatoes—will such seed produce small potatoes? While it is true that continuous selection of the smallest potatoes for seed would surely have a tendency to run the variety out and give nothing but small potatoes, the use of such seed, the culls of a good crop, would not probably for the first crop show any marked difference in product as compared with that raised from the largest potatoes. We have this year planted one piece of potatoes with small seed, from the size of a walnut to a hen's egg, and alongside have planted seed from the best selected potatoes. They are of the same variety, and we will report results.



ETHICS OF FISHING.

A SCIENTIFIC VIEW OF THE ALLEGED CRUELTY OF THE SPORT.

The Creatures Are Most Happy When They Are Hooked—They Have Little Capacity For Suffering and Even Little Pleasure In Eating.

A little boy was fishing for the first time. With the customary luck of a beginner he had bass and perch galore to answer the invitation of his bait.

Presently the impulses of the humane side of his nature made a little hesitating protest against the more savage instincts of the sportsmanlike side. The wriggling of the fish when he caught them troubled him, and he sought to apologize to his conscience for the suffering he was apparently inflicting. He said, "I think the reason they jump so is that they are so glad to get out of that wet water."

Curiously enough, if we may accept the testimony of the scientists, the little boy was quite right. A fish is never so happy as when he is drawn out of the water. The air is to him quite all that laughing gas is to a human being. It gives him a hundred times more oxygen per second than his gills ever got for him from the inhalation of water. It makes him delightfully drunken. It exhilarates him. It fills him with a completeness of physical joy—the only joy he is capable of feeling—wholly unknown to him in his native element. He dies presently, it is true, but he dies in an ecstasy of enjoyment instead of dying in his appointed fashion by suffocation in the maw of some bigger fish.

In a footnote to the thirteenth canto of "Don Juan" Byron denounces Izaak Walton as a "sentimental savage" and characterizes fishing as "the cruelest, the coldest of pretended sports." That only shows how little Byron knew about the matter. His sports involved the sacrifice of women rather than worms.

It is time to set this matter of fishing upon its moral legs, as it were, an end to be accomplished merely by telling the truth about it. A fish is the very lowest form of the vertebrates. It is incapable of any joy except that of getting hooked and thus drawn out of the water to which its nature condemns it and for a time breathing the air that intoxicates it in delightfully deadly fashion. It has not even the instinct of sexual association except in the case of a few rare species. It knows nothing of companionship, for the scientists tell us that even when fish swim in "schools" it is only because they are engaged in a common predatory pursuit of prey, each endeavoring to snatch from the others the morsels they seek to swallow.

So low in the scale is the fish that even in eating he has no pleasure except that of distending his stomach. For the scientists find no "taste goblets" at the base of his tongue, and every fisherman knows that the fish swallows his prey whole, with no possibility of detecting its flavor. And further, every fisherman who has trolled knows that the fish is so far an indiscriminate gormand in his search for food that he will swallow a coffee spoon with a bur attached as readily as the daintiest bait morsel that could be displayed in front of his greedy eyes and his rapacious mouth.

Still, again, every fish that is caught upon a hook gets only what he deserves. He is caught every time in an attempt to swallow some other creature whole and digest it in slow torture. Indeed the entire life of every fish is passed in a ceaseless endeavor to catch and swallow other fish. So far as science can discover, fish of most species make no distinction even in favor of their own young, their only ground of selection being a consideration for their individual throats in the act of swallowing. On that account alone the severely spined sunfish escapes the predatory perch, and the bullhead the moment his "horns" are hard ceases to be in danger even from the most voracious of pickerel.

The fisherman is not a monster of wanton cruelty. He is merely a descendant of Adam exercising that "dominion" over inferior creatures which God authorized him to exercise.—George Cary Eggleston in New York World.

A Lunatic's Wit.

As Horace Mann sat in his study one evening an insane man rushed into the room and after abusing him for all kinds of fancied grievances challenged him to a fight.

Mr. Mann replied: "My dear fellow, it would give me a great pleasure to accommodate you, but I can't do it, the odds are so unfair. I am a Mann by name and a man by nature—two against one! It would never do to fight."

The insane man answered: "Come ahead. I am a man and a man beside myself. Let us four have a fight."

Don't Be Slow.

If a child is "slow" around home and takes an hour to dress when only a quarter of that time is necessary, it is a bad habit. The "slow" men and women are those who fail to make a success of life. How often you see grown people tinker about something a half a day that could be done in an hour! They learned the habit as children.—Atchison Globe.

An Insinuation.

Lawyer (examining witness)—Where was your maid at the time?

Lady—In my boudoir, arranging my hair.

Lawyer—And were you there also?

Lady (indignantly)—Sir!—Exchange.

The men-of-war of the Romans had a crew of about 225 men, of which 174 were oarsmen working on three decks. The speed of these vessels was about six miles an hour in fair weather.

Like Any Other Man.

The following story is told in reference to Mr. Lowell's second marriage: At the time when rumors of the event became current among his friends one of them, a stanch admirer of the first Mrs. Lowell and a firm believer in her husband's permanent widowerhood, took it upon herself to deny the gossip every time it met her. Finally, however, the announcement came to her from such extremely good authority that her faith was shaken.

She wrote frankly to Mr. Lowell that she had heard the reports and persistently denied them, but now began to doubt her right to do so. She begged him to let her know the true state of affairs, whether she was to believe him a never-to-be-consoled husband or, after all, "just like any other man."

The answer was prompt and brief:

"Dear Madam—Yours, like any other man."

They Don't Like Rain.

"There's a queer thing about Italian laborers," said a contractor who employs a great many of them, "and that is that they absolutely refuse to work in the rain. Stop a minute and think. Did you ever see a gang of them working in the streets, digging trenches or doing any other manual labor in the rain? Well, you never did and probably never will. Just as soon as a shower sets in, no matter how slight, they will scramble for cover. If the rain continues, they will soon complain of feeling sick and knock off for the day. One fellow will have a sore throat, another will be doubled up with pains in his stomach, and others will suddenly acquire severe ailments of all sorts. It is useless to attempt to do anything with them, and pretty soon they will all go trooping home."—Philadelphia Record.

Fat Crystals.

If small quantities of butter, lard and beef fat be separately boiled and slowly cooled for, say, twenty-four hours, the resulting crystals will show very marked differences under the microscope. The normal butter crystal is large and globular. It polarizes brilliantly and shows a well marked St. Andrew's cross. That of lard shows a stellar form, while that of beef fat has a foliated appearance. In course of time, as the butter loses its freshness, the globular crystal degenerates and gradually merges into peculiar rosette-like forms.

An Old Verb.

To laze is an old verb. In Samuel Rowlands' "Martin Markall," 1610, we are told that "loyterers laze in the streete lurke in alehouses and range in the highwaies." The word occurs, I believe, in some of Mortimer Collins' lyrics:

But Cupid lazeth 'mongst the falery lasses,
Whose clere complexion he oft sweareth passes.

—Notes and Queries.

Legend of Standing Rock.

The Indian legend of the stone from which Standing Rock gets its name is as follows:

Years ago a buck and his squaw were on a journey down the Missouri river to visit some relatives at a distant point. Where Fort Yates now is the buck saw a young squaw of surprising beauty, with whom he fell desperately in love. In spite of the tears and entreaties of his lawful wife he refused to proceed on the journey or in any other direction, but resolved to stay right there. The deserted squaw exhausted her entreaties and her tears and finally arose to leave the place alone. As she did so she stepped back in the spot where she had been sitting and turned to stone. There she has remained ever since, a standing reproach to her faithless lord and master and to all his kind. By a faint stretch of the imagination the standing rock from which the agency gets its name can be made to take the outlines of a woman.

Some Unsung Songs.

The following is a sample of the sort of letters a certain well known publisher often receives from persons desirous of having their names go down to posterity as successful writers of songs:

Mr. ——:

Dear Sir—I have to song with wirds and music I Composed my self which has never Been Published I would like you to Bye them from me they are up to Date songs one is intitled the Rustic mill a love song the music is Waltz time and the other the same Both are high Class music never Been on the market I have wrote songs all my life But these 2 is my Best Composing you Can let me now if you got Room for them I have you to make me and offer I want $500 Dollars for Both of them and a Commission on the Dollar for each song

I will send you one of my songs any time you want me to your friend Mr. ——.

ansor this and tell me which one you like to bye

—New York Press.

A Celebrated Goat.

On April 28, 1772, there died at Mile End a celebrated goat. She had been twice round the world, somewhat of a feat in those days, once on the discovery ship Dolphin, under Captain Wallis, and once on the Endeavour, under Captain Cook. She was admitted to the privileges of an in-pensioner of Greenwich hospital by warrant of the lords of the admiralty, but before she could avail herself of the honor she died. Dr. Johnson wrote a couplet which the distinguished animal for some time wore round her neck.—London Opinion.

Date on Silver Coins.

Most people have an old silver coin of some kind which they are keeping as a relic either for sentimental reasons or because they think it worth more than its face value. In some instances the date or the inscription has been worn away and it is impossible to read it even with a strong glass.

The following method, originally practiced at the mint to discover the genuine coins when silver was called in, will enable any one to read an obliterated inscription:

Make the poker redhot in the fire and then place the silver coin on it. The inscription will be plainly visible in a greenish hue, which will fade as the coin cools.—London Chronicle.

Sparing Her Feelings.

"You don't write," the treasurer of the savings bank said gently to the old colored woman. "Just touch the pen." She did so, her business was concluded and her feelings were spared. The official might have said, "You can't write," and that would have been true, but the difference between plain truth and considerate truth is sometimes as marked as the distinction between a boor and a gentleman.—Youth's Companion.

One Attraction Missing.

"Say," said the young writer who had been engaged by the circus man to write up a prospectus of the show, "I've about exhausted my vocabulary on this thing. Have you a thesaurus?"

"No, by thunder!" said the circus man. "We've only got a rhinoceros, but I'll cable over and buy one."—New York Times.

A Novelty.

"That play is really a novelty. Not one of the sets opens with a servant dusting the furniture."—Judge.

A Clear Head for Business.

A head that aches is a bar to business. Most headache medicines offered the public stop, but do not cure the attacks. Ease the pain but do not remove the cause. Do not give resistive power, act as sedatives or blanketing agents, require continued use. Continued use means loss of effect or increased dose—possibly habit. Contrast this method of treatment with that of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills—A medicine that goes to the root of the trouble—a badly nourished nervous system—removes the cause removes it for good—gives back the power to think, to work, to act, by its unparalleled nerve rebuilding tonic properties. The only sensible, proper way to reach such trouble.

Paul Street.

Mr. Henry Paul, of No. 30 Paul street, Massillon, Ohio, says: "As a tonic I can speak positively and highly of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills I got at E. S. Craig's drug store, No. 9 South Erie street. They demonstrated fully with me their power to rebuild one, furnish strength, energy and physical vigor. I needed these qualities and got them from a use of the medicine. I am glad to recommend it."

A nerve Tonic never Equaled

This shaped box-no other

Andrew Street.

Mr. John Hauser, of No. 29 Andrews street, Massillon, Ohio, says: "As a medicine to give one steady nerves good general strength and restful sleep at night I can heartily recommend Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills I got at E. S. Craig's drug store, No. 9 South Erie street. When I got them I was nervous, run down and sleeping poorly, now it is the reverse and I feel all right."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. **Signature and portrait of Dr. A. W. Chase on each box of the genuine. For sale by dealers, 50 cents a box, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., 257 Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y.**

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
80 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bamberlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Rankin's News stand in North Mill street.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL MASSILLON No. 726

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1902

The recent Populist convention in Indiana was more notable on account of the absence of delegates than from their presence. There were only twenty-six persons present, though Indiana has ninety-two counties, and the Populist vote for governor in 1900 was 1,500.

A dispatch from London contains the harrowing intelligence that the American potato bug is invading Great Britain's agricultural fields. Like other American industrial giants, he seeks new conquests. Anyway our cousins cannot complain. The Canadian thistle has lo! these many years been devastating the fields of farmers in the states.

The testimony regarding the cause of the death of Nora Ferris and the cruel and inhuman treatment imposed upon other inmates of the girls' industrial home at Delaware, obtained by the investigating commission appointed by Governor Nash several weeks ago, establishes beyond doubt the guilt of the superintendent and other officers of the institution whose dismissal should quickly follow.

That familiar and commonplace article known as the pin has a history and an ancestry as old as the oldest, while the making of the humble needle was one of the first arts practiced by man and no doubt dates back to the remote period when man first strove to shape clothing to his figure. These interesting facts are enlarged upon in the last census bulletin, which also tells us that the needle and pin industry in the United States has surpassed in the decade just completed all previous decades.

Aguinaldo is coming to the United States but there is no joy in his visit for doting anti-imperialists. The Filippino leader is not coming clothed in the noble attributes of an exalted patriot. Treacherous to the United States government, treacherous to his own people, he is glad to slink out of the land of his birth in order to escape the vengeance of his countrymen. Under the circumstances the antis can hardly expect to arouse much enthusiasm in the United States by parading him as a second George Washington.

Few men, women or children are ever satisfied with the weather. Last week we used blankets at night to keep off November chills and we all complained. This week even the human skin would be removed, if possible, to afford relief in a tropical July temperature, and still we complain. Lots of the usual advice is floating around about the advisability "keeping cool," the incomparable benefits to be derived by the man who can grin in the face of the thermometer, etc., etc., but the average free-born American citizen will continue to exercise his prerogative of fault finding, and, all philosophers to the contrary, derive a great deal of comfort thereby.

According to the calculations of the irrigationists, the charges that the new irrigation law will take enormous sums from the national treasury are incorrect. The scheme is to be worked out through what is graphically called a "revolving fund." The proceeds from land sales in the states and territories affected amount to about $2,500,000 a year. These proceeds are set apart as a revolving construction fund for irrigation works. The total cost of each system of works is to be a charge against the lands reclaimed under it. The settlers who buy the lands are to pay for them in ten annual installments, and these payments are to be invested in new works. Theoretically, at least, the entire investment of the government in each system should come back in ten years' time. The fund would thus accumulate rapidly, and would be invested over and over in new works, until vast areas of land had been reclaimed and settled. The new law will be carried out by the secretary of the interior through the geological survey.

Thrice mistaken, says Printer's Ink, is the business man who resorts to advertising to dispose of goods that cannot be sold upon their merits. The penny-in-the-slot shyster of the mail order journals will probably be with us until Uncle Sam finally squelches him for good and all, but he is not worthy of being called an advertiser, whatever his transient success. The publicity that succeeds, and continues to succeed, must be founded upon plain, honest dealings—must be based upon methods and principles that will bring customers back again and again. It is a pretty safe rule that nothing will succeed by advertising that cannot be made to succeed upon a smaller scale without it.

Hats off to the Salvation Army. When the thermometer stands at zero that practical minded band of religious workers unostentatiously distributes coal among families that need it. When the temperature goes up to 90 they sell ice to suffering women and children in the big cities at a nominal rate of one cent for ten pounds. If the cent is not forthcoming the sufferer gets the ice anyway. Yesterday in Cleveland five hundred pounds were distributed in this way. Today one thousand pounds have been ordered for the same purpose. If practical christianity is the christianity which helps man here below, the Salvation Army surely represents that brand.

OURSELVES AND CUBA.

President Roosevelt' declaration at Pittsburg that there must be reciprocity between this country and Cuba was at bottom neither personal nor partisan. It was born of facts that can have no other result than reciprocity, whatever President is in the White House or whatever party has control of congress.

These facts are known so distinctly and so intimately to all citizens of the United States and they call for reciprocity so imperatively that debate over them cannot be better than perfunctory. The impossibility of seriously debating them was confessed in Senator Elkins' bill for summarily wiping out the sugar controversy by making Cuba a state of the Union.

The question of Cuban reciprocity is greater than that of Cuban statehood, for the reason that, while the latter may come, the former must come. The sooner it comes the more to the credit of the United States and to its advantage as a government in this hemisphere.—New York Sun.

ROOFS FOR HOT WEATHER.

A roof garden for heat prostration cases has been established by the Boston hospital relief station. Wire fences give protection, and awnings are stretched for shading. All the necesaray accessories for treatment are at hand. Patients are brought to the roof in an elevator, a cold bath is given to lower temperature, followed by stimulation, proper diet, quiet, etc. Better air, coolness, and absence of noise are thus secured. In all tropical and oriental countries the valuable roof has always been used to escape from the heat and confinement of the streets and rooms below. For one-fourth of the year we live in a tropical country, and the one-fourth of the city space we are strangely slow to utilize. Especially for the care of the sick, both in hospitals and private houses, we should demand of our architects provisions against the foolish waste of sanitary means. So far as we know, this is the first instance of civic recognition and action in the matter. Boston is said not to be a city, but a condition of mind. A word to the wise should suffice.—American Medicine.

CONGRESSIONAL FORECASTS.

According to a prominent Stark county politician, caught on the fly in this city, Monday morning, the congressional contest across the line is becoming decidedly strenuous. The friends of Candidate Smith are making a most determined fight and predict that he will go into the convention with seventy delegates. Their claim, however, is not conceded by the friends of Messrs. Grant and Phelps. The latter claims that he will have at least twenty-five of the one hundred and thirty-two; while Mr. Grant's handlers cannot figure how their man can fail to land at least sixty-five. The Stark county authority above referred to was asked what probability there was of the delegation of that county going to a dark horse in the event it was found impossible to agree upon one of the three candidates now in the field. "None, none whatever," he answered with much emphasis. "It will be Smith, Grant or Phelps, if it is a Stark county man. Of that you may rest assured. If Stark county's delegation discovers that it cannot name one of those gentlemen, then it will be either Kennedy or Speaker. I have been all over the county, and I am confident that I have the situation sized up exactly as it exists, and as I see it there is not even a possible chance for a dark horse."—Youngstown Vindicator.

A Heart Tonic,

When all other Headache Remedies fail to cure your Headache try Clinic Headache Wafers, they never fail, never depress, are a true Heart and Nerve Tonic and are guaranteed to cure. One trial will convince and you will then use no other. 10 cents at all druggists.

Endive or German lettuce plants for sale at Evans, corner of Jarvis avenue and Walnut street.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON.

Her Death Occurs Early Tuesday Morning.

FUNERAL THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The Deceased Was Born in Adams County, Pa., and Lived in Canal Dover Until 1875—An Invalid for Four Years—Noted for Her Kindness and Hospitality.

The death of Mrs. Sarah Stouffer Johnson, aged 83 years, occurred at her residence, 165 North street, Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock, after an illness extending over the past four years, caused by the infirmities of age. The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. In the absence of the Rev. L. H. Stewart, pastor of the First M. E. church, the Rev. Dr. G. B. Smith, of Alliance, an old friend and former pastor of the family, will officiate. Friends are requested to kindly omit flowers.

Mrs. Johnson was born in Adams county, Pa. She came to Ohio with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stouffer, when 12 years of age, settling in Canal Dover. Her marriage to the late David Johnson occurred in 1837. The family moved to Massillon in 1875 and until the last few years lived on a farm south of the city. The surviving children are Benjamin Johnson, of Albuquerque, N. M., Sylvester and Charles Johnson, Miss Helen Johnson and Mrs. Caroline Jarvis, wife of Charles E. Jarvis, all of Massillon. There were two other daughters, Miss Anna Johnson, who died some time ago, and Miss Mary Ann Johnson, who for a number of years before her death made her home with the late Dr. and Mrs. Isaac Steese.

Mrs. Johnson's illness during the past few months has made the attendance of a trained nurse necessary. Miss Helen Johnson has also been almost constantly at her mother's bedside. The deceased was well known in this vicinity and in Canal Dover, which was her home for many years. She was noted for her hospitality, for her devotion to her family and unfailing kindness to friends and neighbors.

New Philadelphia and Canal Dover papers are requested to copy this notice.

OBITUARY.

MRS. WASHINGTON SHELT.

North Lawrence, July 7. — Mrs. Shelt, the widow of the late Washington Shelt, died Saturday, aged 80 years. Funeral services will take place Tuesday.

NEW HOTEL LEASED.

Joseph Grapewine to be Its Landlord.

Joseph Grapewine, landlord of the Hotel Massillon, has leased the hotel into which Frederick Loeffler is converting the South Erie street building formerly occupied by C. L. McLain & Company. Mr. Grapewine purposes calling it Grapewine's European Cafe, and the name indicates the plan on which he will conduct it. The building is being remodeled to the modern hotel plan, with a large airy dining room, commodious corridors and well lighted sleeping rooms. Mr. Grapewine expects to have the hotel ready for business about September. He says he will continue to conduct the Hotel Massillon also.

Car Wheels Made of Money.

Every year our governent destroys nearly half a billion dollars' worth of soiled or torn bank notes, and after they have been reduced to pulp are used for making railroad car wheels. From a bank note to a car wheel is about as radical a transformation as the one brought about in the case of all weak, nervous and sickly people who will use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the favorite American remedy for stomach, liver and bowel complaints. A wineglassful before meals will put the stomach in good condition to digest the food and prevent the bowels from becoming constipated. Every one should keep it in the house to prevent belching, flatulency, insomnia, and nervousness, also to cure indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver and kidney troubles.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, July 8, 1902:

LADIES.

Fisher, Miss Emma — Fries, Miss Angie
Woolcott, Mrs. Alfred

MEN

Brown, S. S — Richert, Andrew
Hahn, Jimmie — Schneider, J. C.
Hughes, Charles — Sheperd, Wm.
Johnson, Geo. P — Sinelli, Domino (2)
Kightly, Manless — Smith, Dr. A. D
Lewnan, Dr. F. A. — Thompson, H. S.
Nicholson, Geo. A. Jr — Wilkin, Andy

FIRMS.

Massillon Table Ware Co.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

CHOOSING DELEGATES.

Massillon Miners Select Representatives.

Meetings are being held at all the mines of this district to select delegates to the national convention of United Mine Workers, to be held in Indianapolis July 17, for the purpose of considering the advisability of declaring a sympathetic strike of the miners of the country. District President Robert Legg will represent several of the mines. The instructions given the delegates are generally in line with the opinion of Mr. Legg, that the sympathetic strike be extended, if possible, to include crafts outside the United Mine Workers.

THE SINS OF LING.

McCabe Stockholders Feel Slight Uneasiness.

EADES MAY ASK FOR RECEIVER.

The Man Whom a Divorce Petition Says Ling Foully Wronged, Begins a Damage Suit and Threatens to do More—Local Friends of Ling Much Shocked.

Local stockholders of the McCabe Extension Mining and Milling Company, whose holdings are said to aggregate $20,000, are a little disturbed by the statement of Charles V. Eades, of Chicago, that he will make application for a receiver for the company, whose finances he believes are in a bad way through the dissipation of Reese M. Ling, of Prescott, Ariz., formerly of Massillon, the president of the company. Eades is a stockholder.

Eades recently began suit for a divorce from his wife, naming Ling as the destroyer of his domestic felicity, and, now, so Chicago papers state, he has instituted damage proceedings for $50,000 against Ling.

Ling is thought to be still in Cincinnati. His wife and three children are in Prescott.

The story of Ling's wrongdoing, as it come eastward, has been a great shock to the many Massillon people who know him. Educated, bright and a good fellow, he made friends at every hand when he visited Massillon for a month or more last summer. In Arizona he was a prominent figure. He was the district attorney, and the foremost politician of the territory.

P. P. Kirchhofer, who is a member of the board of directors of the McCabe Extension Company, refuses to believe any of the stories concerning Ling and his transgressions. He seems to think that they were all concocted for the purpose of affecting the McCabe stock.

OHIO TOWN SCORCHED.

Wilmington Suffers Loss of Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Wilmington, O., July 9.—But for the timely arrival of the Morrow fire department, the town of Clarksville would have been burned out today. The loss was limited to $50,000, including the city hall and surrounding business buildings.

OHIO MAN ACQUITTED.

Charged With Concealing Half a Million Dollars.

London, July 9.—Charles Bright, a civil engineer of Sandusky, O., was acquitted today of a charge of concealing five hundred thousand dollars in connection with bankruptcy proceedings.

Dr. Clouse, Specialist at the Conrad, Tuesday, the 15th.

Health restoring, life renewing cordial, a tonic that fortifies the body and brain and stops the mine of decay. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35 cents. Z. T. Baltzly.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The Salvation Army claims that no divorce has been granted to any one married under its auspices in the thirty-five years of its existence.

Vassilissa Ivanovna, an old peasant woman, now living in St. Petersburg, is 117 years old. She was a married woman when Napoleon invaded Russia.

In a rock garden at Calverley, near Leeds, England, there are 1,200 species of perennial and Alpine plants, some 250 of which are now in bloom. Many of the specimens are extremely rare.

A long-burning oil fount for switch and semaphore lamps is now being put into use. It holds oil enough for seven days and nights with one filling, and the wick needs no atttention in the meantime.

The Supreme Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, at its recent session at Portland, Ore., decided that a Spaniard was a "white man" within the meaning of the constitution of the order.

NEARBY TOWNS.

CAMPCREEK.

Campcreek, July 9.—Harmon Rochstraw raised the framework of his house July 4, which he is newly erecting.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Budd visited in Uhrichsville part of last week.

Mrs. Ernest Hall, of Massillon, visited at Mr. and Mrs. George Hall's residence last Sunday.

Services at Cross Roads next Sunday will be held at 2:30 p. m.

NEWMAN.

Newman, July 9.—Charles Ashman, of Washingtonville, was the guest of his cousin, Mrs. Mary Williams, Saturday and Sunday.

John Dixon and Miss Mary Lents, of Somerville, were Newman guests during the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. L. H. DeHoff and Master Howard celebrated the Fourth with Youngstown friends.

Isaiah Cramer, who is employed at the Massillon brick yard, was injured last Friday by coming in contact with some of the machinery. His condition up to Sunday was considered serious, but under the careful attention of Dr. Dimon, of Massillon, he is now improving nicely.

Our people spent the Fourth in old-fashioned style by holding a picnic in the grove, with the customary amusements. A few of the young people spent the day at Turkeyfoot lake and had a good time.

In the death of John T. Harney one of the old landmarks has again disappeared, having resided in this vicinity for about thirty-five years. He was widely and favorably known and respected by all. In years gone by he was active in the Massillon miners' organization.

BEACH CITY.

Beach City, July 8.—The new postoffice building is nearing completion and will be occupied in a few weeks.

Harvesting keeps many town people out of town and prevents farmers from coming in. For this reason the town is pretty quiet.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Brigis, a daughter.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, July 8.—J. O. Krichbaum, the right of way agent for the extension of the electric railway to Canal Dover, passed through town today on his way to the farm of John McWhiney, south of Justus.

Miss Ruth Staub left for Minerva today where she will spend a few weeks with her parents at that place.

DALTON.

Dalton, July 9.—The board of directors of the new bank has purchased the W. H. Wertz block and will open for business in that block on or about September 1.

The heaviest rain of the season fell this morning. It is reported that much hay was spoiled.

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, July 10.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. James Beitel, jr., twin sons.

Mrs. Thomas Dunckley and children, of Akron, spent last week in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Crites, of Canton, have moved to our village. Mr. Crites will teach the advanced department of our public school.

The river and canal bridges at this place were replanked and repaired last week. The lower river bridge was also fixed up and painted by the Massillon Bridge Company.

William Molson, of Pleasant City, spent the Fourth with friends at the Springs. He is at present engaged in testing the coal fields of Guernsey county.

Mr. and Mrs. William Meiner were recent visitors in Canton.

A grand ball will be held in Leonard's hall Saturday evening, July 12. Weimer's orchestra, of Massillon, has been secured for the occasion.

U. S. "Bob" Gow and Clarence Wiesen, of Massillon, stopped a short time in town last week one night.

Miss Della Bingham, of New Philadelphia, visited friends here the past few days.

More than one hundred passengers got aboard train No. 1, southbound, on the B. & O., on the morning of July 4. Four passenger trains stop here daily, and our people are more convinced each day that Crystal Spring is badly in need of a station.

Fred Rosche had his foot bruised by a fall of coal while at work in the mine Monday afternoon. No bones were broken. Dr. Dissinger, of Fulton, is in attendance.

GENOA.

Genoa, July 10.—The farmers are busy cutting wheat and making hay.

Dr. Allen Zerkey and wife, of Bunker Hill, visited Fred Marchand's residence on Wednesday.

William Wilson took a trip to Massillon Saturday on business.

Fred Marchand purchased a new Deering binder Saturday.

Church services will be held at Richville next Sunday evening.

Dick Hartzell, of Akron, is visiting his parents south of town.

Miss Mary Frederick, of Massillon, will teach the Genoa school this coming term.

Grant Brothers family visited at John Fohl's Sun[illegible]

THEY ARE COMING TO MASSILLON.

And Will be at the Conrad Hotel

Two Days, Wednesday and Thursday, July 16 and 17.

Noted Specialists From the Electrical Medical Institute of Philadelphia, Pa., Will Make Regular Visits to Massillon.

The first being an advertising trip to introduce their new system they will give to all who call on the above dates, consultation, examination, advice and all medicine necessary to complete a permanent CURE—FREE.

It will be expected of all patients taking advantage of this offer to state to their friends the result obtained by their new system of treatment. They treat ALL KINDS OF CHRONIC DISEASES AND DEFORMITIES.

It is very seldom that a community so situated as the one in which we live has the privilege of consulting such renowned specialists, who are in constant attendance to wait upon you, diagnose your case and give you the benefit of their medical knowledge. There is no experimenting or guess work. You will be told whether you can be cured or not. If your case is curable they will treat you; if incurable they will give you such advice as to prolong your life.

They treat deafness by an entirely new method, and hearing is restored at once. $100 forfeit for any case of deafness that we fail to make hear from the first treatment. CATARRH in all its VARIED FORMS cured so it will never return, by breaking up the cold catching tendency by the electrical absorption of medicine. If you have weak lungs or consumption do not fail to be examined.

Their new discovery of absorbing medicine by electricity in paralysis, loss of manly vigor, rheumatism and all diseases of the nervous system, including EPILEPSY, is a God-send to suffering humanity. Medical men stand amazed at the marvelous cures that are being effected wherever this system has been introduced. Thousands who have given up all hopes of ever being cured now have an opportunity of a life time to consult doctors of a national reputation. Remember, their knowledge of medicine combined with electricity, gives them control of diseases that others do not possess. If you have WEAK EYES come and see the greatest AMERICAN and EUROPEAN EXPERT OCULIST and OPTICIAN. He with his remarkable discovery cures all those afflicted with failing eyesight, cataracts or functional blindness. The blind made to see by our entirely new method. No experiments. Come and test it for yourself. Eyes expertly tested and fitted. ALL THIS IS FREE OF CHARGE. REMEMBER WE STRAIGHTEN CROSS EYES TO STAY STRAIGHT BEFORE YOU LEAVE THE OFFICE. NO KNIFE. NO PAIN. This we do by our new system.

Don't fail to call on these eminent specialists as a visit costs you nothing and may save your life.

If you suspect kidney trouble, bring a two-ounce vial of your urine for chemical and microscopic analysis.

Go early as the offices are always crowded. If you are improving under your family physician do not come and take up their valuable time. They wish to give each one plenty of time but cannot listen to long stories not pertaining to your case. The rich and poor alike treated.

NOTICE—Morphine, cocaine, laudanum, opium, tobacco and liquor habits cured in a short time.

N. B.—CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS, all blood, skin and scalp diseases treated by an entirely new method. PILES cured in five or ten days without the knife. They make a specialty of diseases peculiar to either sex and cure where others fail.

VARICOCELE CURED permanently in five days.

Remember this liberal offer is for this week only, and not one cent will be charged for all the medicine required to make a permanent cure to those commencing treatment on this first visit, also a positive guarantee to cure will be given to all patients that we accept on this, our advertising trip.

NOTICE — MARRIED LADIES must be ACCOMPANIED BY THEIR HUSBANDS.

Office hours 8:30 a. m to 8 p. m.

Remember the dates from July 16 to 17, Massillon, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independen Investigators.

Miss Hazel Nettle, of Mansfield, is the guest of Miss Vinnie Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Meyers, of Ashland, are visiting friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. George Laviers, of Sherodsville, are visiting friends in Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. McLaughlin, of Adena, are the guests of their son, J. A. McLaughlin.

Elizabeth lodge, No. 5, will hold an ice cream social in Neininger's hall Saturday evening, July 12.

Albert Pevny, a member of a C., L. & W. section gang at Lorain, died yesterday from sunstroke.

Miss Lizzie Meyer, of Portland, Ind., is visiting the home of her uncle, John W. Meyer, in West Main street.

George Shoemaker, of California, is visiting at the residence of his brother, J. A. Shoemaker, in East South street.

The engagement of J. P. Burton to Miss Katharine Burnham, daughter of T. W. Burnham, of Cleveland, has been announced.

Hugh Jordan, of North Lawrence, Monday went to Columbus to take a position as clerk in the office of Labor Commissioner Ratchford.

Joseph Gordor, an Akron junk dealer, in a fit of despondency, drank an ounce of carbolic acid, dying in awful agony forty-five minutes later.

A telegram received by Mrs. F. Leonard tells of an accident at the Fostoria rolling mills in which John Piper, her brother-in-law, was severely injured by being caught in the machinery.

The programme for the day's sport and entertainment for the grocers' picnic at Silver lake, July 23rd, is about completed. Some difficulty is being experienced by the arrangement committee in the selection of the railroad over which the trip is to be made.

Milton Winbigler reported to the police, Saturday evening, that he had lost a gold watch and chain. Shortly afterwards Reuben Maier notified the police that he had found a gold watch. It proved to be the property of Mr. Winbigler. Mr. Maier found the watch in the Hotel Sailer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hurxthal, who have been guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Atwater, in Cedar street, have returned to Mansfield. Mrs. Mary McCullough and Lewis Hurxthal, of Washington, were to have joined the family party at the Atwater home this week. Mrs. McCullough, however, was run down and severely injured on Sunday by an automobile and cannot be moved for several weeks.

The Old Leaguers and Pahlau base ball teams have scheduled a game to be played at Meyer's lake, Friday, July 28. Bills have been printed and are being distributed. July 28 is the last day of the meeting of the 8th Ohio Volunteers at Canton and the local managers were exceedingly fortunate in securing the ground for that date. Arrangements are being made to run special cars for the benefit of the Massillon "fans."

The funeral of Grace Matthews took place from the Matthews residence in Duncan street Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The services were conducted by the Rev. S. K. Mahon. The pall bearers were selected from among the playmates of the dead girl and were as follows: Howard Black, Roy English, Harry Buchanan and John Routson. The Sunday school class to which the deceased belonged, attended in a body. The floral offerings were beautiful and numerous. Interment was made in Massillon cemetery.

A. J. Miller returned from Detroit Sunday in his new automobile. From Detroit to Cleveland the trip was made by boat, but from Cleveland the journey was made over land. Mr. Miller and an experienced chaffeur made the trip in a few minutes less than four hours. The new machine is of the Oldsmobile make, of the runabout pattern, gasoline motor, and makes an average speed of 24 miles per hour. Mr. Miller pressed the new machine into service Monday morning by making the run to the fire from Mill street for the benefit of one of the firemen. Although starting several minutes after the department apparatus he arrived at the scene of the fire at the same time.

A general fire alarm was sounded Monday morning at 10:45 from box 37 on Waechter street on the west side. A peculiarity of the fire was the fact that it had been smouldering since 4 o'clock this morning. At that time Nicholas Hoffman, in whose house the fire started, was aroused by the smell of burning rags, but could find no blaze and returned to bed. Later Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman arose, breakfasted and Mr. Hoffman went to his work at the mines. A few minutes before 11 o'clock passersby discovered flame issuing from the cracks in the roof and turned in the alarm after warning Mrs. Hoffman. Neighbors assisted in the removal of furniture from the lower portion of the house, but the quantity of smoke prevented the upstairs furniture from being removed. A bucket brigade was formed and water poured over the roof to no avail. The fire department made short work of the fire. The damage will amount to about $400, and is fully covered by insurance.

THE BURIAL CURE.

Child Struck by Lightning Now Doing Well.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 9.—Lightning struck the house of John Hudock, a Russian, last night. It passed down the chimney and struck a child in a cradle, running down its body from the right shoulder to the left hip and then down the leg and across the right foot, burning the flesh all the way. When the parents rushed to the cradle the child showed no signs of life.

Neighbors flocked in, and as soon as it could be done a grave two feet deep was made. The child, stripped of all clothing, was covered with earth, its head being left free. The rain poured down, but a crowd stood about the grave, praying.

Half an hour later Dr. E. M. Davis reached the place and found the child concsious and suffering very little. It was taken to the hospital, and is likely to recover.

The theory of the Russians is that the earth absorbs the electricity from the body.

MURDER AT BELLAIRE.

Bar Tender Looking for Trouble Meets Death.

Bellaire, O., July 9.—Shortly after midnight this morning Stanley Heath walked into the Miners' Hotel and a few minutes afterward his dead body lay on the floor. Heath had been discharged as bartender. His place was taken by Chris Hunket, who was behind the bar when Heath entered. The latter, who was under the influence of liquor, it is alleged, was prepared to kill the man who had taken his place, and pulled a revolver from his pocket.

Hunket was prepared for the attack and, drawing his revolver, fired three bullets into Heath's body before the latter could fire.

REVOLUTION IN NICARACUA.

Strong Movement Against the Government.

Panama, July 9.—Private advices received here from Nicaragua are to the effect that a revolutionary expedition of over one thousand men has landed near Bluefields, Nicaragua, and has been joined by a large number of conservatives. The landing of this expedition is said to be the beginning of a strong movement against the government of President Zelaya.

Such a movement would be of considerable benefit to Colombia, it is believed, in that country's difficulties with its revolutionists, as it would prevent help reaching the Colombian liberals on the isthmus from Nicaragua.

FLOODS IN IOWA.

Hundreds of Families Driven From Their Homes.

Des Moines, Ia., July 9.—The flood situation in Iowa is more serious than at any time for ten years. The Des Moines, Iowa, Raccoon, Cedar and Skunk rivers are from seven to fifteen feet above the low water line, the lowlands are submerged and hundreds are made homeless. Truck gardeners will suffer the loss of their crops. Here and at other places in Central Iowa there has been a continuous rainfall for the past twenty-four hours, reaching nearly four inches at Boone and Fort Dodge. Several railroad bridges have been carried away.

ARBITRATION PROPOSED.

Freight Handlers Hope to End the Strike.

Chicago, July 9.—As suggested by the arbitration board, the freight handlers held a meeting today to appoint a committee of the employes of the various roads and call on officers of their roads with a view to a compromise. It is hoped the strike will end today.

THE FISH ARE BITING

Up in Wisconsin and Michigan. First-class train service Chicago & North Western R'y during the fishing season. Summer tourist rates now in effect. Direct connection is made at Chicago with all lines from the south and east. Ask any ticket agent for particulars or address A. F. Cleveland, 234 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mail Boxes.

The Bond Steel Post Co. mail boxes are admitted to be the most durable, and most convenient rural delivery boxes on the market. For sale by J. A. Poorman. Address or phone, Navarre, Ohio

What would you think of your grocery man if he sold you sand for sugar? What do you think of a druggist, who offers you a substitute for the Madison Medicine Co.'s Rocky Mountain Tea. Z. T. Baltzly.

RAISING MONEY FOR STRIKERS.

Proposition for National Defense Fund.

AID FROM GENERAL PUBLIC.

President Mitchell Says the Funds so Raised Will Not be Used Until the Resources of the Miners Are Entirely Exhausted.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 9.—A national defense fund to which all organized labor and the public in general will be asked to contribute, is the latest proposition placed on foot to help the striking anthracite coal miners if they need assistance in their struggle for higher wages and a shorter work day.

Harry White, of New York, secretary of the National Garment Workers and member of the conciliation committee of the National Civic Federation, had a long conference with President Mitchell during which the plan was approved by the miners' chief and Mr. White will at once begin preparations to carry out the plan. President Mitchell wants it understood, however, that the miners' union will accept no aid until its own resources are exhausted. Mr. White came here authorized by several labor organizations to place the proposition before President Mitchell. After the conference President Mitchell had nothing to say about the matter beyond the brief statement that he approved the plan. Mr. White gave out the following statement: "President Mitchell will accept the co-operation and whatever aid may be rendered by labor organizations of the country and others, but with the understanding that it is to be used only when their own funds become exhausted, which will not be for some time. Mr. Mitchell says that before soliciting outside support the miners at work must set the example themselves by contributing a considerable portion of their earnings to sustain their fellow members in the hard coal fields, who are fighting their common battle. This will be determined upon at the Indianapolis convention. Mr. Mitchell also welcomed the aid tendered by men of means and in affluence outside the ranks of organized labor."

THE KING'S CORONATION.

Short Yacht Cruise Before the Ceremonies.

London, July 9.—The news that the coronation of King Edward was to be held before the middle of August was published in America before it was known here. But the London Times and other papers confirm the announcement. From the same source it is learned today that the pressing forward of the coronation was due to the personal insistence of the King. His doctors were at first opposed to such an early date but the King declined to agree to any other plans until he is crowned and the doctors, finally realizing that more danger was likely to arise in opposing his majesty on this point, agreed to it. They now see the King was right and that it will be far better for him to get through the turmoil of the coronation as soon as possible than to have it hanging over him for months. King Edward has determined not to break up the court at Buckingham palace until after the coronation. He may go on board his yacht for a few days' cruise but he is more likely to remain in London till the affair is over and then take a prolonged holiday.

FIGHTING THE BEAL LAW.

First Suit is Now Pending in Cambridge.

Columbus, July 9.—The State Brewers' Association yesterday began its fight against the Beal local option law. The scene of the struggle between the brewers and the temperance people is in Cambridge, Guernsey county. John Lloyd, former keeper of a saloon in Cambridge, now dry under the law, opened his door and sold six pints of beer. He was immediately arrested for violation of the Beal act. Proceedings will be begun before a circuit judge to obtain his release on habeas corpus.

The habeas corpus petition was drawn by Attorney Frank S. Monnett, and alleges that Lloyd is unlawfully restrained from his liberty under an unconstitutional law. It is set up that the law, while a general one, has not uniform application throughout the state, that the constitutional right of an accused person to a trial by jury selected from the district where the crime was committed is denied and that all the people are taxed for prosecution of an offense which is unlawful in only a limited territory.

SQUEEZING THE SHORTS.

July Corn Reaches the Highest Price in Ten Years.

Chicago, July 9.—Shorts in July corn were squeezed again yesterday and the cornered delivery went to 90c, the highest price since 1892, when the market touched $1. July closed at 84c yesterday, an advance of 7c over the previous close. Opening bids were from 84c to 85c. Shorts were the bidders and by running the market up to 90c a little before noon they got approximately 250,000 bushels. It is estimated that in selling this much the manipulators of the market made a profit of $60,000, as most of their line, estimated at 15,000,000 bushels, was purchased between 61c and 65c. July corn closed at 87c. No excitement was evident in the pit, although all were interested in the problem of where the Gates coterie would let the price advance to before easing their grip. The price is already far past the maximum at which Philipps allowed shorts to settle in his first and most successful deal.

Shorts who have covered have paid heavily for the privilege, and those who are still on the wrong side of the market are generally believed to be in the most serious predicament of a decade.

ROBINSON MURDER TRIAL.

Prisoner Served With Copy of the Jury Venire.

Canton, July 9.—Sheriff McKinney served a copy of the jury venire upon Sarah Robinson, indicted for murder in the first degree, Wednesday afternoon. This formality is the last official act preliminary to the trial which begins Monday morning, before Judge Ambler, in court room No. 2. Four of the jurors of the special venire of thirty-six names were drawn from the jury wheel. These new jurors are W. H. Little, David Henline, David Turnipseed and Jacob Bowman. They will report for duty with those previously drawn at 8:30 o'clock on the morning of the trial.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Tale of Woe Told in a Divorce Petition.

Canton, July 9.—William Kurtz has begun proceedings in common pleas court for a divorce from Elizabeth Kurtz, on the grounds of extreme cruelty and willful absence. Plaintiff alleges that he was married in 1873 and has three grown children; in 1884 Elizabeth tried to break his head with a cobble stone, and since that time has repeatedly driven him from his home, using a knife or piece of stove wood to enforce her orders. Defendant lives in Port Huron, Mich.

Robert Ralston, who was arrested on the Fourth for intoxication and who had several fits during his appearance in police court, died at the workhouse hospital, where he had been sent from police court. He had been a popular young man and at one time was head clerk in one of the larger stores of the city. When the Spanish-American war broke out he enlisted with the Eighth Ohio and saw service in Cuba. Since his return he has been incapacitated most of the time. The Spanish-American War Veterans' Association took charge of the body and conducted the funeral services Tuesday evening.

Deputy Fire Marshal Hart was in the city yesterday afternoon, conferring with Prosecutor Day in relation to the trial of Sarah Callahan, of Alliance, indicted for arson.

WILLIAM BALSER DEAD.

First Victim of the Hot Spell in Canton.

Canton, July 9.—The hot spell has claimed its first victim in Canton. William Balser died at the home of his mother, Mrs. Louisa Balser, 711 East Tuscarawas street, Wednesday morning. He had been ailing but a few days with what was thought to be a common summer complaint. During Tuesday night a high fever set in and he died about 4 o'clock. Members of his family say that his death was caused by the hot weather. He was a single man, 33 years of age. He was a member of the K. of P. and the Red Men, and for many years conducted Balser's Music hall here. The funeral will take place Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the First Reformed church.

DEATHS IN PITTSBURG.

Great Suffering Among the Mill Workers.

Pittsburg, July 9.—The mercury is still in the nineties. Six deaths from heat and ten serious prostrations have been reported since yesterday. Mill workers are the greatest sufferers.

Six more victims of heat were reported up to 1 o'clock this afternoon, making eleven deaths since yesterday. The mercury was 88 at 1 p. m.

New York.—This is the hottest day of the year in this city. Thermometer 91 at 1 p. m.

BITTEN BY MAD DOG.

Man and Four Grand Children Recovering.

Baltimore, Md., July 9.—Riley Davis, of Rivesville, W. Va., and his four grandchildren, aged fifteen months to ten years, are at Pasteur institute in this city for treatment. All were bitten by a rabid dog, and all are reported doing well. Another child, aged eleven years, was bitten by the same dog and died in convulsions.

CUBA'S PROSPECTS.

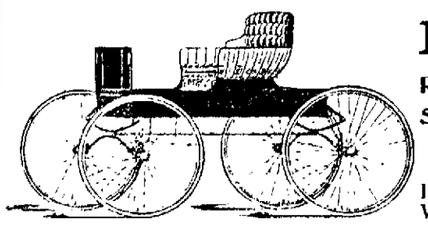
Washington, July 9.—The Washington Times will tomorrow publish the following interview with Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, formerly consul-general at Havana and later in command of that military division of the island, on the prospects of the Cuban republic. General Lee said:

"Unless confidence can soon be established in the stability of the Cuban government and relief afforded by the United States in the matter of the sale of Cuban products, there will be nothing ahead but anarchy and annexation. And anarchy means the interference of the United States and the hoisting of our flag to remain over the island.

"There is no direct taxation in the island," General Lee continued. "All the revenues are derived from customs receipts. During the occupancy of the island by the American forces the revenue receipts were very large, but since the withdrawal of American authority the custom receipts have dwindled perceptibly. American merchants, it seems, have little if any confidence in the new republic. They are afraid to ship their goods into Cuban ports, and it is this as much as anything else that makes the future of the Cuban government look so black. Our merchants are not willing to risk sending goods to Cuban merchants when domestic troubles may break out at any moment and the goods be seized by a mob.

"There is a murmur of discontent among the negroes in the island. The negroes, perhaps, have some justification for this complaint against the new republic. They claim not to have been treated fairly by those in authority in the distirbution of the spoils. Maceo, the negro, was one of the very best of the Cuban generals and rendered effective service in the war for Cuban independence, and according to all accounts Maceo and his followers have been ignored by the Cuban government."

Just how soon trouble would break out General Lee was not prepared to say, but it might occur at any moment. If the Cuban government could ever establish confidence in its stability and demonstrate that life and property were safe, there would be no end to American capital that would seek investment in the island. No country in the world could exceed Cuba in the production of sugar and tobacco. Cuba was rich in natural resources, and only needed capital for its development. As to the question of annexation, General Lee did not care to commit himself beyond saying that it would be better if the proposition were advanced by the Cuban government.



Buy a Buggy!

Rubber Tire Top Buggy, $75.00.
Steel Tire Top Buggy, $55.00.
All Work Guaranteed.

The best line of Buggy and Work Harness, also Farm and Business Wagons. Call and inspect our line.

J. B. Schrader, 41 N. Erie St., Massillon, O.

GRAND OPENING,

Hawver's New Jewelry Store

Friday Evening, July 11th, at 7 o'clock, Standard Time

Time has wended its way and we are now ready to open. Our stock consists of everything new and up-to-date in the JEWELRY and OPTICAL line. While we cannot describe or enumerate our great variety of elegant attractions, we are very glad to show them to all visitors. It is our object to make our store a place where you can feel at ease and we will always find time to give you every attention possible to see that you are satisfied in making your selections.

Having had 15 years experience in the business we are prepared to pay

Special Attention to Repair Work.

particularly to the repairing and adjusting of

Fine Watches.

OUR OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

which is fitted with the latest and best instruments for the detection and correction of errors of refraction, is complete in every detail—I myself being a graduate optician with long experience. By Honest dealing and courteous treatment we hope to gain your confidence and attract a share of your patronage.

MUSIC FOR THE EVENING.

Carnations for the Ladies. No goods sold at the opening.

All are cordially invited to call.

GEO. A. HAWVER,

17 S. Erie St,. (Opera Block) MASSILLON, O

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HOME DECORATION.

THE SUMMER POSSIBILITIES OF CRAPE PAPER.

A Popular Material For All Sorts of House Draperies—Not Only Pretty, but Durable—May Be Scalloped, Plaited, Ruffled and Twisted.

Together with eager anticipations of the summer outing, its rest and its outdoor pleasures, there is bound to come to the fortunate ones who are not thrown back upon hotel life during the vacation the practical question, "How shall I make my cottage most unique and attractive?"

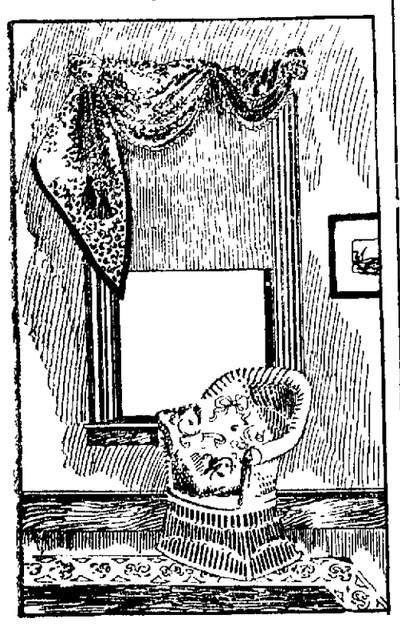
An answer to this problem is given in the Boston Cooking School Magazine as follows:

The decorations must be inexpensive, easy to carry to the seashore or mountains and yet pleasing and striking to the eye.

The arranging and adorning of a summer cottage are an unmixed delight and especially so if one only has an ideal material and knows how to use it. Crape paper is fast becoming the most popular and correct fabric for this purpose. It is especially adapted for draperies and may be used in ways unthought of by the uninitiated.

In many cottages the fireplace occupies the central position in the living room This, then, is a starting point and should be made a feature of the room. Nothing could be richer or more satisfying than a mantel draped with a dark red and black dragon design Crape paper can be gathered with a needle and thread as well as cloth. It can also with a little care be stretched and draped as easily

Cord, which always lends a finished effect, is made precisely after the man



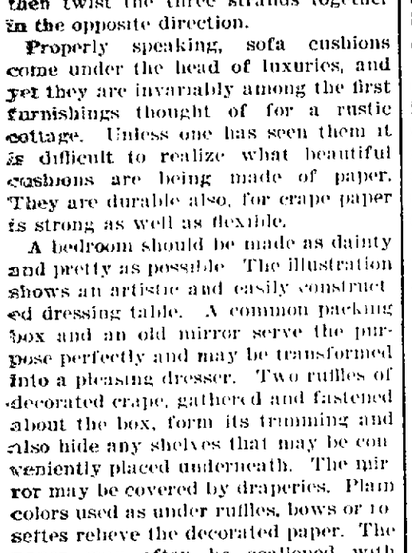
WINDOW DRAPERY

ner of old fashioned worsted cord. Cut a twenty inch roll into three strips. Twist each separately until quite tight, then twist the three strands together in the opposite direction.

Properly speaking, sofa cushions come under the head of luxuries, and yet they are invariably among the first furnishings thought of for a rustic cottage. Unless one has seen them it is difficult to realize what beautiful cushions are being made of paper. They are durable also, for crape paper is strong as well as flexible.

A bedroom should be made as dainty and pretty as possible The illustration shows an artistic and easily constructed dressing table. A common packing box and an old mirror serve the purpose perfectly and may be transformed into a pleasing dresser. Two ruffles of decorated crape, gathered and fastened about the box, form its trimming and also hide any shelves that may be conveniently placed underneath. The mirror may be covered by draperies. Plain colors used as under ruffles, bows or rosettes relieve the decorated paper. The paper may often be scalloped with pleasing result, pulled out to form a little ruffle or twisted into rope.

Modern crape paper a few years ago commanded little attention. Now it is in general use, and the possibilities are increasing every day. As an evidence of the widespread interest in plain and decorated crape paper for decorative purposes are its uses for table decoration, table covers, lamp, candle and electric light shades, drapings, ice cups, bonbon boxes, flowers, streamers, May



DRESSING TABLE

baskets, favors for cotillons, costumes for May dances and amateur theatricals, and a thousand and one dainty novelties.

Flowers made of this paper are truly beautiful. At the distance of a few feet they can scarcely be distinguished from the natural blossoms even by the most critical eye. This is particularly true of roses and is due to the soft texture and dull finish of the paper and, above all, to its beautiful "crapy" na-

MODES OF THE MOMENT.

Charming Summer Styles—A Rage For White—Beauty In Corsets.

Despite all the elaboration of fashion simplicity is the keynote of some of the most effective gowns. In foulards, for which there is now a great fancy, the model here shown is of charming style. The skirt is made over a separate foundation, the sides stitched down in a fold on to the front panel, forming a tunic, on to which a gathered bias flounce is set beneath a band of guipure. The bodice, which is perfectly plain at the back, fastens over slightly on the left side, giving an op-

A SIMPLE BUT CHARMING MODEL.

portunity for the display of quaint or valuable buttons. The large, round collar is made of tucked white silk edged with the applique insertion. Quite the latest note is struck in the sleeves, which are close fitting, ornamented with tucks at the top, falling out at the elbow into large puffs, which are finally set into deep cuffs of guipure.

The craze for white seems to be increasing. In linens, cambrics, muslins and cloths it reigns supreme. It is quite true that a frock is seldom left entirely white, being generally trimmed with deep cream or string colored lace; but white is the fashion, and long may it last. After white the favorite color is a very bright green, and this has been used by milliners since the very beginning of spring. It is so becoming intermingled with navy blue that it is having a revival of popularity among smart women.

For hot afternoon wear, big weddings and receptions in the height of summer a transparent neck is pretty, but it is hardly good style for walking in the streets in the morning.

Velvet ribbon is much used as summer gown garniture. Embroideries are indispensable to tailors, whereas dressmakers are using quantities of chiffon and lace. Large collars and vests of embroideries and bands of taffeta blend admirably with canvas cloth and hop sack or even tweeds

In corsets, as in all else appertaining to the beautiful, the individuality of each person must be considered. The straight fronted corset at its best is a very beautiful and hygienic construction, but avoid ill shaped imitations of the genuine article. Well made stays are now charming. What could be nicer for summer wear than an unlined batiste, lightly boned, without undue pressure anywhere? Instead of being, as in days not very long gone by, a hideous sort of armor, the corset of the hour is a dainty accessory to our lingerie.

Latest Riding Habit.

The long riding coat is no new thing, but perhaps the smartest and most becoming of its kind is the new swallow-

NEW SWALLOWTAIL HABIT

tailed habit first brought out by a London tailor, which in its perfection of cut and style appeals to the careful dresser.

THE PORCH PLEASANT.

An Inviting Place For the Summer. Curtains, Cushions and Mats.

In summer time the wide porch can be made so inviting a place that there will be but slight probability of your breaking the tenth of the Decalogue when thinking of your cousins at Bar Harbor.

Curtains of Japanese splint, a vine on a trellis, casting delightful shadows, or gayly striped awnings contribute largely to the coolness and picturesqueness of this retreat. There should be a screen from the Japanese bazaar or a homemade one; a wooden settle or wicker divan, a hammock, some wicker or rush bottom chairs, and a low table with shelf, the table for periodicals and for convenience in serving afternoon tea or lemonade in the morning.

Then of course there should be a big growing plant in a jardiniere on a taboret. Your male friends must be taught that this jardiniere with plant was not designed as a dead match or ash receiver.

Admirable porch cushions are stuffed with dried wild immortelles, clover blossoms, rose leaves and curled strips of paper intermingled, eucalyptus leaves, bay leaves or pine needles, the coverings being of art denim in the cool shades, Japanese cottons in blue and white and bandanna handkerchiefs.

The woven grass floor mats serve well as chair cushions in summer time, although the original purpose of these quaint, inexpensive things is not to be lost sight of by her who loves to sit on the piazza steps in the dewy morning or in the summer gloaming, attired possibly in a frock of simple white muslin.

A porch screen can be made at home by covering an old frame or a new one, on the inner side of which the cabinet maker has put a wide booksbelf, with denim, rice matting or Japanese calico. The screen of the poster collector is also a neat thing, made by the devotee herself, the posters being irregularly arranged on a foundation of thin wood and protected by lengths of glass the exact size of the screen, each panel framed in oak or cherry, hand carved.

IRONING A SHIRT WAIST.

The Method Used In Best Laundries Where Handwork Is Done.

With every returning summer the feminine fancy turns seriously to thoughts of shirt waists and their proper ironing, a process which the Boston Cooking School Magazine clearly sets forth as follows:

When ready to iron the waist, dip quickly into a pail of hot water, then put through the wringer and iron at once. Begin with the cuffs, pressing first on the wrong side and then finishing on the right, until perfectly dry. Next iron the collar band and then the sleeves.

The sleeves are the most difficult part of the waist to do well, and a sleeve board can be purchased for about 25 cents, which is considered by many as a great help. These are commonly used in hand laundries, and when used the sleeves are ironed last. If the sleeve is to be ironed without a board, press it flat, ironing both sides. Finish the top by putting a small iron inside of the sleeve, through the arm's eye, and

A SLEEVE BOARD.

smoothing out the gathered top. Many object to the fold in the sleeve when ironed flat, and this can be removed by rubbing with a damp cheesecloth and pressing out with a small iron.

Before ironing the front of the waist stretch into shape, having the front plait very straight. If there are tucks, smooth them out evenly and iron on the right side until dry. Then iron the back and finish the bottom of the waist. If parts of the waist have become tumbled after ironing, smooth out quickly with a hot iron. Fasten the collar band and the cuffs with a stud or pin, and dry thoroughly before folding.

Pique waists should be ironed on the wrong side, excepting the sleeves, and on a well padded ironing table, so that the cords will stand out well. If the cuffs be desired very stiff, place them on a clean board and with the hand rub in a thick cooked starch until the linings and the outside of the cuffs are as one piece; then wipe superfluous starch from both sides of cuffs and dry. Let stand in the dampened body of the waist under pressure for about half an hour before ironing.

Early Tomatoes.

The early tomatoes are particularly good broiled, as they are not apt to be as ripe and luscious as later. Cut in thick slices, drain and dry on a towel, dip first into slightly beaten egg, to which a tablespoonful of water has been added, then into fine breadcrumbs, and broil quickly over a hot fire. Serve on squares of toast garnished with watercress and send round a cream sauce with the dish.

Notes From the Jewelers' Circular.

Gold shirt waist sets include cuff links, buttons and collar studs.

Watch fobs will be fashionable for both men and women this season.

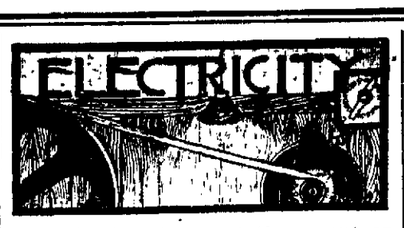
Paddock sticks covered with pigskin and silver mounted are the latest thing in walking sticks for men.

Pink pearl and diamond corsage ornaments are dreams of loveliness.

A chain bracelet with a chrysoprase heart center is a pretty affair suggestive of summer engagements.

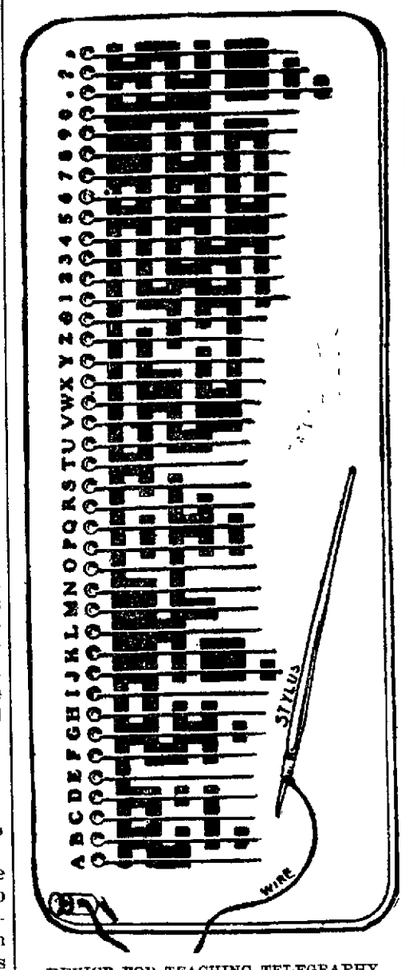
White enamel and baroque pearls figure in the dainty brooches for the hot days.

The narrow ribbon bow of diamonds is a favorite design in the jewelry of the present.



Martin Armstrong, station agent on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe road at Kenny, Tex., has invented an appliance by which any person may send a telegraphic message without knowing anything about telegraphy, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The apparatus is intended primarily for use in educating people to be telegraphers, and with it they can, without a teacher, master the secret of dots and dashes that go to make up each letter of the alphabet according to the Morse system.

The outfit, which can be carried in the hand, consists of a sounder key,



DEVICE FOR TEACHING TELEGRAPHY.

such as is used in all telegraphic work, a small dry battery, a transmitter, stylus and the wires that connect the various parts. It is the transmitter that is the wonderful thing about the whole apparatus. This is simply a piece of wood about twelve inches long and eight wide. Extending along one side of the board are all the letters of the alphabet, followed by the numerals 1 to 0, and the punctuation characters. Under each one of these characters there is a little hole or depression in the wood. Below these holes again there is a geometrical pattern formed by strips of metal set into the wood, with a minute groove leading from each character through the metal strips and the wood that at intervals breaks their continuity.

The stylus, which looks like an ordinary pencil, and all the other parts of the apparatus are connected with the battery by wires. The novice sets the apparatus on a table before him and takes the stylus in his hand. Inserting its point in the groove running from the letter he wishes to make, he draws it toward him. As it moves the sounder clicks the letter. This is done by the stylus passing over the metal strips and forming an electrical connection, which is broken for longer or shorter intervals necessary to make a letter by the intervening spaces of wood between the metal strips. A few weeks of practice on this instrument and the novice knows the sound of every letter, and it is only then a matter of practice to receive and transmit in the usual manner. The sounder gives him his opportunity to practice this, and if he is ever in doubt as to his correctness he can verify his work by producing the letter with the stylus.

Why a Girl Cannot Throw Straight.

London Health states that "it is on account of the physical conformation of her shoulders that a girl can never hope to throw like a boy. 'It is a physical impossibility for a girl to throw strongly and accurately as a boy throws,' said a physician of a girls' college. 'A girl throws with a rigid arm, and it is out of the question for her to acquire a free movement such as is possible with a boy, because her collar bone is larger and sets lower than a boy's. In other sports where this action is not brought into play she may excel, but she may as well give up all hope of ever learning to throw.'"

New Telephone Invention.

It is a bore to hold the telephone receiver to one's ear; one gets tired waiting in that attitude. Hence the usefulness of a contrivance newly patented by George M. Beerbower of New York city, which provides an adjustable arm to support the receiver. The arrangement is such that one is able to put his ear to the receiver without taking hold of the latter at all, talking meanwhile into the mouthpiece. Of course it can be lowered or raised as desired.

A Nitroglycerin Engine.

An Ohio man has invented a nitroglycerin engine. The engine is similar to a gas engine, but explodes nitroglycerin in place of a gasoline and air mixture, and is asserted by the inventor to be absolutely safe. In order to avoid the danger of storing a large quantity of the explosive the machine manufactures its own fuel as it is wanted. **A sufficient quantity to do any damage is never kept on hand.**

They Never Fail.

A Gentle Stimulant

of a beneficial nature for the heart is necessary for the cure of Headache, Neuralgia, etc.

Clinic Headache Wafers

are positively harmless, easily taken, do not depress and cause no ill after effects.

A True Heart Tonic.

CLINIC PHARMACAL CO., TORONTO, OHIO.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 10 CTS

Real Estate Bulletin

20	lots on	S. Erie St.,	$400 to	$600
14	"	" Chester " ..	250 "	500
17	"	" Edwin " ..	200 "	450
18	"	" Dwight " ..	250 "	450
7	"	" George " ..	225 "	250
13	"	" Johnson St.	200 "	275
6	"	" Kent St.....		300
18	"	" off Akron St.....		200
8	"	off Waechter St.	$150-	150

1 lot on East Oak Street.

Also lots on Woodland Ave., Pear St., Tremont St., Center and Superior St.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Over 50 S. Erie St.

THE

NORTH WESTERN LIMITED

ELECTRIC-LIGHTED

For ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS

Leaves Chicago 6:30 p. m. every day.
Daylight Train leaves Chicago 9:00 a. m. daily.
Night Express 10:15 p. m daily.
Duluth and St. Paul Fast Mail 10 p, m. Daily.
All Agents Sell Tickets Via

Chicago & North-Western Railway.
The Short Line to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth.
Address W. B. KNISKERN, G. P. and T. A., Chicago.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.

WEST BOUND.

No. 405	*1:17 a. m
No. 43	†8:25 a. m.
No. 41	†10:00 a. m.
No. 9	*10.10 a. m.
No. 31	*5:42 p. m.
No. 211	†8:59 p. m.
No. 47	¿9:01 p. m.
No. 15	*9.47 p. m.

EAST BOUND.

No. 8	*2:12 a. m.
No. 232	†8:05 a. m.
No. 34	¿8:30 a. m.
No. 32	†8:46 a. m.
No 6	*12:56 p. m.
No. 42	†4:19 p. m.
No. 44	¿4.23 p. m.
No. 22	†8:50 p m
No. 20	*10:23 p. m.

* Daily.
† Daily except Sunday.
¿ Sunday only.

LEAVE MASSILLON 10 A. M.

Arrive Grand Rapids 9:40 p. m., Without Stepping From Train.

Going through on Pullman car now running each week day on train No. 9 over the Fort Wayne route via Fort Wayne and the G. R. & I. Next month the through car service will be extended to Petoskey with the opening of the season at Northern Michigan resorts.

SEASHORE EXCURSION.

Choice of Ten Popular Resorts for $13.50—Round Trip From Massillon, O.

Thursday, July 31st, excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania lines to Atlantic City, Cape May, Avalon, Anglesea, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, New Jersey, Ocean City, Maryland, and Rehoboth, Delaware. Return limit will cover the customary ten days vacation. This will be a grand opportunity for a delightful vacation outing. For details apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent Pennsylvania Company, Massillon, O

Charleston Exposition. Through Sleepers Q. & C. Route.

Through Pullman sleeping cars from Cincinnati to Charleston, via Queen & Crescent Route and Southern Railway, leave Cincinnati daily at 8:05 p. m., via Chattanooga, Atlanta and Augusta without change.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y.

EAST			MAIN LINE May 11, 1902	WEST.		
†2	*4	*6		*1	†3	*5
A.M.	P.M.			P.M.	P.M.	
9 30	1 45		Toledo	2 30	9 20	
10 4	2 54		Fremont	1 22	8 18	
11 07	3 22		Bellevue	12 55	7 46	
11 30	3 45		Norwalk	12 30	7 20	
12 12	4 26		Wellington	11 55	6 38	
12 40	4 51		Lodi	11 3	6 11	
12 55	5 04		Creston	11 17	5 57	
1 22	5 30	A.M.	Orrville	10 52	5 30	p.m
1 52	6 00	9 15	Massillon	10 25	4 50	7 15
2 05	6 16	9 30	Navarre	10 10	4 33	7 00
2 33	6 53	10 07	Valley Jct	9 40	4 08	6 25
3 10	7 24	10 43	Bowerston	9 06	3 37	5 51
3 25	7 35	10 58	Scio	8 53	3 25	5 18
3 38	7 45	11 08	Jewett	8 45	3 12	5 28
5 35	9 20	12 30	Wheeling	7 10	1 30	4 10
5 45	9 35	2 4	Steubenville	6 55	11 15	3 45
P.M	P.M.	P.M.		a.m.	p.m	p. m

South			Cleveland Division.	North		
A.M.	p m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m	p.m.
11 25	4 00	7 00	Cleveland	12 30	7 15	9 15
12 3	00	8 08	Kent	11 10	6 05	8 15
1 35	5 48	9 5	Canton	10 40	5 10	7 27
2 05	6 20	9 3	Navarre	10 10	4 35	7 00
	7 53	11 11	Coshocton	8 27	3 02	
	8 57	12 10	Zanesville	7 25	2 00	
p.m	p.m.	p m		a.m	p.m	p.m

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
H. J. Booth, G T. M. E. B. Coolidge, G.P.A.
W. R. Hansen, Ticket Agent.

Commencing May 11, 1902, and until further notice, cars will leave Public Square, Canton and Massillon, each 40 minutes as follows: *5:30, 6:10, 6:50, 7:30, 8:10, 8:50, 9:30, 10:10, 10:50, 11:30, 12:10, 12:50, 1:30, 2:10, 2:50, 3:30, 4:10, 4:50, 5:30, 6:10, 6:50, 7:30, 8:10, 8:50, 9:30, 10:10, 10:50. 11:25 *Omitted Sundays.

BAGGAGE & EXPRESS SERVICE.

Leave Canton—6:45 a. m., 10:25 a. m., 3:25 p. m.

Leave Massillon—8:25 a. m., 11:30 a. m. (for Navarre), 1:25 p. m., 4:45 p. m.

Sundays—8:05 a. m., 10:05 a. m.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

NORTH.

No. 2—5 05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.
No. 4—8 52 a. m. " " "
No. 6—3 30 p. m. " " "
No 8—7 20 p. m. " " "
No. 40—8 10 a. m. Sunday only.
No. 44—5 40 p. m. " "

SOUTH.

No. 7—6 52 a. m. Daily except Sunday.
No. 1—9 53 a. m. " " "
No. 3—4 05 p. m. " " "
No. 5—8 15 p. m. " " "
No. 41—10 36 a. m. Sunday only.
No 45—8 45 p. m. " "
Train No. 5 stops here.

Home-Seekers' Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

Low rate Home-Seekers' excursion tickets to points in West, Northwest and Southwest will be sold via Pennsylvania lines. Particular information about fares, time of trains and other details will be furnished upon application to passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines.

C A & C — Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	502	538	528	504
	a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND lv	*8 10	*1 20	*7 00	.....
Hudson	9 06	2 28	8 00	*10 46
AKRON ..... ar	9 35	2 58	8 30	11 10
AKRON lv	9 35	2 58	8 30	11 10
Barberton	9 49	3 10	8 45	*11 30
ORRVILLE ..... ar	10 25	3 55	9 25	508
ORRVILLE lv	10 30	3 55	9 25	a m
Millersburg	11 12	4 40	10 20	*6 46
Mt. Vernon	12 00	5 05	11 00	7 10
COLUMBUS ..... ar	*1 50	† 7 30	1 20	*8 40
	p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	527	535	508	507
	a m	a m	p m	p m
COLUMBUS lv	*12 40	*6 55	*12 05	*5 35
Mt. Vernon	2 25	8 28	1 30	7 10
Millersburg	3 55	9 4*	2 44	*8 35
ORRVILLE ..... ar	4 45	10 30	3 33	506
ORRVILLE lv	4 55	10 40	3 38	p m
Barberton	5 36	11 18	4 07	*4 00
AKRON ..... ar	5 55	11 38	4 25	4 17
AKRON lv	6 05	11 38	4 25	4 17
Hudson	6 35	12 05	4 55	*4 48
CLEVELAND ..... ar	*7 30	1 05	*5 50	.....
	a m	p m	p m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:12 a m week days.
*Ev day †Week days only.
J Wood Gen. Pass. Agt, Pittsburg, Pa.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MAY TERM OF COURT ADJOURNS.

Murder Trial Will Begin Next Monday.

MAYOR'S DECISION SUSTAINED.

The Hon. W. A. Lynch Will Deliver a Eulogy on the Late J. Twing Brooks at the Meeting of the State Bar Association —An Ice Famine at the County Seat.

Canton, July 7.—The May term of common pleas court practically closed with Monday afternoon's adjournment. The general docket was opened by Judge Ambler at 10 o'clock this morning in court room No. 1. Nearly all of the attorneys were present, and as the cases were called those not tried or reported on the docket as settled went over to the September term of court.

Judge Ambler affirmed the finding of Mayor Robertson's court in the Marie Kelley case. Marie was found guilty of residing in a disorderly house and fined and sentenced to the workhouse some time ago. Her fine was paid, but her attorneys were not satisfied and carried the case to common pleas court.

Although the May term of court is terminated as far as the trial of civil cases are concerned neither Judge Harter nor Judge Ambler will adjourn sine die until after the trial of Sarah Robinson, indicted for first degree murder. This case begins next Monday, July 14.

The annual meeting of the State Bar Association convenes at Put-in-Bay this week. The association will be in session three days, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Judge R. S. Ambler announced his intention of attending the meeting, and quite a number of local attorneys will also leave Tuesday morning and enjoy a few days outing at the attractive resort. The Hon. W. A. Lynch of this city is to deliver a eulogy on the late J. Twing Brooks.

The All-Cuban base ball club defeated the Cantons at Mahaffey park Sunday afternoon by the score of 9 to 5. The visitors played a great game both in the field and at bat. Canillo, Pachon and Moran were in the points for the All-Cubans while Lucas and Needham did battery work for the Cantons.

Canton has an ice famine. The supply of ice does not meet the demand and many people suffered great inconvenience on Sunday in consequence. The plant of the Artificial Ice Company is not of sufficient capacity while the ice cannot be obtained from the ice houses at Congress lake fast enough to supply Cantonians.

Mrs. Catherine M. Riffle died Sunday at the residence of her son, W. C. Riffle. Death was due to heart disease. She was born February 10, 1835, and was a member of St. John's Catholic church. The funeral will take place Tuesday morning at 8:30 o'clock.

MR. SILK RETURNS.

Says He Will Take a Partner and Re-open Store.

Max Silk, opera house shoe dealer, by his attorney, W. E. N. Hemperly, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States court, at Cleveland. His liabilities aggregate nearly $3,000. The assets are unknown. Mr. Silk, who has been absent from the city for several days, his store being closed in the meantime, returned today. He has not reopened his store. He says he will later, however, and will take in a partner.

A VERY WET MONTH.

The Rainfall of June Amounted to 5.61 Inches.

The records of the Massillon Water Supply Company show that June was the wettest month of the year. Its total rainfall was 5.61 inches. The heaviest day's rain was June 7, the precipitation being 1.11 inches. The fall of June 29 was 1.05 inches.

The rainfall for June, 1901, was 4.17 inches. May was next to the wettest month this year. Its rainfall was 3.97 inches.

What would you think of your grocery man if he sold you sand for sugar? What do you think of a druggist, who offers you a substitute for the Madison Medicine Co.'s Rocky Mountain Tea. Z. T. Baltzly.

Louisville, O., July 16, 1898.
A. A. Slusser:

Dear Sir—Have been afflicted with constipation for many years, and getting no relief from any other source I was persuaded to try your Liver Pills. I can truly say that I am greatly relieved after using several bottles.

Yours truly,
MRS. CATHARINE GUITTARD.

ON A LECTURE TOUR.

Aguinaldo Coming to the United States Soon.

Boston, July 7.—Aguinaldo is coming to the United States, and his departure from Manila for San Francisco is expected at any time. He will come direct to Boston to join his former secretary, Sixto Lopez, and will then start on a tour, delivering a series of lectures on the real conditions existing in the islands, and make a plea for the independence of his countrymen in this campaign. As now planned there will be no inflammatory speeches, nor fiery eloquence. A simple, plain statement of fact will be made and people will be left to draw their own deductions. It is probable that his host in Boston will be Fiske Warren, who has of late been the sponsor for Lopez. Just what Aguinaldo and the anti-imperialists hope to accomplish at this time by the proposed lectures none of the leaders of the movement would say.

MASSILLON IS NOT THE LOWEST.

Neither is it Highest in Taxable Valuation.

SOME FIGURES FROM YEAR-BOOK

Wellston, Population 8,045, Taxable Valuation, $1,000,000, is the Lowest on the List—Middletown Has the Highest Taxable Valuation.

According to City Clerk Seaman's municipal year-book, Massillon is not an extraordinary city in the matter of taxable valuation, though there are many citizens who seem to suspect that the town is paying about all the taxes. Many cities of like size have higher valuations, some have lower.

The city having the highest taxable valuation in proportion to its population is Middletown. Its population is 9,215. Its valuation is $4,734,530. Middletown is where the late Paul Sorg, multi-millionaire, resided.

The city of the lowest valuation in proportion to its size is Wellston. It has a population of 8,045, and its taxable valuation is but $1,000,000.

Massillon's population is given as 11,944, and its valuation as $4,484,380.

Cities of similar size and their valuations are Ironton, population 11,868, valuation $3,760,000; Marion 11,862, valuation $5,000,000; Marietta 13,348, valuation $5,066,816; Ashtabula, 12,949, valuation $4,124,640; Chillicothe 12,976, valuation $5,404,688; Piqua 12,172, valuation $3,410,530; Tiffin 10,989, valuation $4,150,000.

ACCEPT 8-HOUR DAY

Two Men are Not Doing Three's Work.

RULING OF THE MINERS' UNION.

It was Held that Engineers thus Violating the Eight-Hour Law Should be Compelled to Pay into the Organization all the Money Over an Engineer's Regular Wages.

The officers of the union who were instructed to investigate the complaint that certain coal hoisting engineers of the district were still working twelve hours a day, despite the agreement between operators and engineers that there should be an eight-hour workday, state that all difficulties have been smoothed out. By working twelve hours a day, two engineers at a mine do the work of three, and, it is claimed, in cases where this was done, received the pay of three. The United Mine Workers, with whom the engineers are affiliated, informed the men violating the eight-hour rule that they could continue to work twelve hours if they wished, but that they would be compelled to pay to the union all the money they made over the regular wages of an engineer. Since then all engineers in the district have accepted the eight-hour day.

Louisville, O., March 24, 1899.
Mr. A. A. Slusser:

Dear Sir—Having had backache for some time over the liver and also troubled with biliousness, your Pills were recommended to me. I purchased a box, which greatly relieved me. Can cheerfully say they are the best Pill or remedy for the above troubles I ever used.

SIMON B. YOUTZ.

A TRIP BENEATH WAVES

Interesting Account of an Excursion In Submarine Boat.

NEW WAR CRAFT IS A WONDER.

Son of Representative Mann of Chicago and Others Test the Efficiency of the Adder In Waters Near Washington—Vibration or Apparent Motion of Vessel Not Noticed.

Uncle Sam's new peacemaker, the Adder, is floating in the waters near Washington. By the courtesy of its officers many civilians have realized the dream of Jules Verne and have traveled beneath the waves, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

Representative James R. Mann of Chicago and his young son have made a long trip under the water in the submarine wonder. The boy's story is very interesting. He is a youth of about twelve years, bright and observant, and is up to date the only child who has made the novel trip. He says:

"When we got down to Marshall Hall, the Adder was floating in the water. It looked like a big pecan nut, and when we got inside it seemed that we were in a pecan nut with windows. The crew consisted of only eight persons. They took papa, two other men and myself on to the round deck. We went down through a hole, which the sailors called a hatch. Then they closed the hole, and the light came in through a heavy glass window.

"The officer explained that water would be let into the places along the sides, and as it came in the boat settled down slowly. When the round glass window was just touching the water, the boat began to rock in the funniest way. I suppose it felt like being in a cork. It moved with every little wave and just bobbed about. I was looking out of the window. The boat began to move through the water, and then the floor tilted under my feet. I could see the sky through the window.

"The water came up and up, and then there was only a little piece left like a new moon. This went away, and we could not see a thing outside except yellow water. We went along with the deck tilted for awhile, and then it came flat again.

"Then we went along as if we were in a tunnel. The electric lights in the big nut were lighted, and we could see everything inside, but when you looked out of the windows it was all dark. You could not feel any motion. It was not like on a car, because there was no shaking. After we went under the water the boat stopped tumbling about, making us feel queer, and while the floor was flat we could not tell that we were moving along.

"After awhile the floor tilted up again the other way. I was sitting on a camp stool and felt just when it tipped up. We went along this way for a time, and then the water outside the window got yellow again, and the window itself began to come up and the water to go down in front of it.

"We went along a little ways, and then the boat dived, and it was dark again, and in a little while we came up again. This last time we only went a few feet under water. I did not feel the deck tilt so much as at first.

"The officer said the first time the boat went down fifteen feet, and that was why we felt the deck tilt down so much. All the time we were in the boat I remembered what it looked like on the water and felt just as if I were inside a big pecan nut. It felt just like magic. They say that this boat can come right up to a big warship and put a big torpedo under her and get away before the ship is blown up.

"It must be just as if a big fish were swimming under the water. I would not want to be in a ship when the Adder stole up to sting her. I was not a bit scared, because I was thinking of Captain Nemo and the Nautilus and how he used to sail under the sea."

Representative Mann was as much interested in the trip as his son. He said that during the experience he had very little sensation.

"The remarkable part of the trip," said Mr. Mann, "is the lack of vibration or apparent motion. Even on the best built steamboats in the smoothest water there is a sensation of movement, and one can feel the throb of the machinery.

"In the Adder after the boat settles down to her work everything is smooth and noiseless. It wabbles a little just after the cylinders are filled and the boat is just awash with the waves, but when she goes ahead and the rudders are applied to guide her she is as steady as a house on land, and there is nothing to attract the eye, all sense of motion being lost."

The naval officers in command of the Adder are ready to take any of the representatives or senators for a trip under the water. The giant Sy Sulloway was recently inquiring about the trip. Captain Cable laughingly told him that he would take him on two trips, half of him on one and half on another.

Novel Use For Milking Stool.

In response to an appeal for various articles for use on an African farm a milking stool was sent to the farmer from England. He gave it to the negro whose duty it was to milk the cows, with injunctions to use it. On the first day, according to the London Globe, the negro returned home from the cowsheds bruised and battered, but with an empty pail. When asked for an explanation of his laziness, he replied, "Milk stool very nice, massa, but she won't sit on it."

GREWSOME INDIAN CHARM.

Its Loss Led the Cheyenne Braves to Leave the Warpath.

Of all the grewsome things in the National museum the necklace presented several years ago by Captain John G. Burke of the United States army stands unequaled as a monument to Indian cruelty and superstition. This necklace consists first of all of a long buckskin cord made by rolling up a large strip of skin and sewing it along the border so that throughout its entire length it will measure something over an inch in circumference, or about a third of an inch in diameter. This cylinder of buckskin is covered with beadwork so that no part of the skin is exposed. The beads are sewed on in rather tasteful patterns, the colors of which are white and blue. A thin buckskin string is attached to either end of this thick, bead incrusted cord, by means of which the cylinder is tied about the neck of the wearer.

Hanging from the underside of this necklace and running throughout its entire length are twelve human fingers and several small flint arrowheads of peculiar shape and workmanship attached by buckskin strings. In the middle of the necklace depend three small medicine bags made of the tanned hide or skin of human beings. These bags contain charm stones and other paraphernalia of the medicine man.

The human fingers, forming the most conspicuous feature of the necklace, are complete, having been cut off between the middle joint and the knuckle. They have been dried in such manner as to preserve their natural color, finger nails, etc., and look as fresh as though they had been removed only a few hours.

During General Crook's campaign against the Sioux and Cheyennes in 1876 the Fourth cavalry and a detachment of Indian scouts under Colonel R. C. Mackenzie surprised and stormed the chief town and principal stronghold of the Cheyennes. During or, rather, after this engagement one of the Indian scouts, Baptiste Pouvier, better known as Big Bat, entered the lodge of the chief medicine man of the deserted village, and among other things that the medicine man had overlooked in his hurried flight from the town the scout found this curious necklace. Big Bat gave the necklace to Colonel Burke, who later turned it over to a student of Indian religions and superstitions, and he in turn presented it to the National museum.

Subsequently something of the history of this necklace was learned. The fingers were those of famous enemies noted for their superior courage and bravery whom the Cheyennes had killed in battle during their various wars, while the human skin of which the medicine bags were made was also taken from the bodies of enemies slain in battle. The necklace is very old and was looked upon by the Cheyennes as a thing endowed with miraculous powers. Prior to its capture by Big Bat it had belonged to a famous medicine man of that tribe, who had never allowed any white man to lay eyes on it, and its loss put a very sudden and abrupt end to the Cheyenne war. The Cheyennes tried hard to get it back, offering a large sum of money and a great many horses for its return, but this was refused, and since then the Cheyennes have remained at peace with the whites.—Washington Post.

His Calvinized Hat.

"A generation or two ago," said a Boston clergyman, "old Dr. Ellis was a well known figure in Boston, being one of our famous Unitarian ministers, a friend of many of the transcendentalists. He used always to wear a white panama hat in summer. The same hat did him season after season, yet it never seemed to lose any of its fresh whiteness.

"One day a minister of the old persuasion and very pronounced in his orthodoxy asked Dr. Ellis how he kept his hat so white.

"'That is easy,' said the doctor, 'for it has been Calvinized.'

"'What?' said the other minister. 'How do you galvanize a hat?'

"'I said Calvinized,' replied the Unitarian.

"'But what do you mean by that?'

"'Dipped in brimstone,' said Dr. Ellis."—New York Tribune.

Every one out of bed likes to claim occasionally that it is force of will power alone that is keeping him up.—Atchison Globe.

Postmaster Palmer

of So. Glen Falls, N. Y., describes a condition which thousands of men and women find identical with theirs. Read what he says, and note the similarity of your own case. Write to him, enclosing stamped addressed envelope for reply, and get a personal corroboration of what is here given. He says regarding

L. D. Palmer.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure:

"I suffered agonizing pain in the left breast and between my shoulders from heart trouble. My heart would palpitate, flutter, then skip beats, until I could no longer lie in bed. Night after night I walked the floor, for to lie down would have meant sudden death. My condition seemed almost hopeless when I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, but it helped me from the first. Later I took Dr. Miles' Nervine with the Heart Cure and the effect was astonishing. I earnestly implore similar sufferers to give these remedies a trial."

Sold by all Druggists on guarantee.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Direct from our distillery to YOU

Saves Dealers' Profits, Prevents Adulteration.

HAYNER WHISKEY

PURE 7-year-old RYE

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20

WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES

We will send you by prepaid express, 4 FULL QUARTS of HAYNER'S 7-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you can buy elsewhere for double the money send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be promptly refunded. Shipment made in plain sealed case; no marks of any kind to indicate contents.

We make at our own distillery every quart of whiskey we sell, and our entire product is sold direct to consumers, thus insuring absolutely pure whiskey and saving you the dealers' big profits. We have had 36 years of continuous success, and are regularly supplying over a quarter of a million satisfied customers—convincing evidence that our whiskey pleases. You run no risk in accepting our offer. Your money back if you are not satisfied. Established 1866. Capital $500,000.00, paid in full.

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CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

mention this paper

You May Want a Traveling Bag, Suit Case, Telescope, or Package Straps, Etc.

We have them, all sizes, Best makes, Lowest Prices. See our one night case for 25c.

DOLL'S Hat and Shirt Store,

4 EAST MAIN.

DON'T POSTPONE

longer that contemplated visit to the

DENTIST

Every minute adds to the trouble.

Taken in time decay of the teeth can be arrested. Our method of filling effectually retards its progress.

When the teeth are past saving our

Crown and Bridge Work

supplies the best substitute. Defies detection. Lasts longest.

Carr & Taylor,

Over First National Bank.
Cor. Main and Erie Streets.

THE BEE HIVE THE BEE HIVE

Bargains in Swiss Embroideries

It is a special purchase lot of fifty pieces bought for spot cash at a price that gives our customers the best bargain they have had in Embroideries this year.

10c They are various widths and goods that are worth ordinarily from 15c to 25c a yard, but we give you your choice at one price.
Fine Swiss Embroideries and Insertions—the prettiest and choicest of this season's designs.....10c a Yard 10c

SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

We are selling wonderful quantities of Summer Dress Goods and Wash Goods these days. We have tables and counters filled with the best values to be had anywhere, but the following lots deserve special mention:

Castillian Dress Lawns—regular 10c goods — 2,000 yards of them in very dainty designs and colorings, one of the best values this season, only. 6¼c yd.

Dimities and Batistes in choice styles and pretty colorings — over 3,000 yards bought underprice —they always sold at 15c, this lot to go at ... 10c

Fine Dress Lawns, black and white and the new shades in green, a fine line of pretty patterns — selling rapidly at special price..... 15c yd.

WE SELL HAMMOCKS.

The Best Made. A Big Stock.

We carry a full line of Palmer's Hammocks, the best on the market today. Compare our prices with others and you will find that, quality considered, ours are lowest.

A GOOD HAMMOCK with Pillow and Valance—concealed spreader..... 89c

Others at $1.19, $1.39, $1.69, $1.98 and up.

THIRD FLOOR.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A NEW PHILANTHROPIST

Traits of Millionaire John M. Burke of New York.

RETIRING AND DISLIKES DISPLAY

Donor of Millions to Found a Home For Convalescents Noted For His Kind Deeds to Man and Beast—Sent His Cook Abroad For Her Health. Great Lover of His Horses and Dogs—All Have Life Tenures.

After living for ninety years in New York city without being known as a man of especially large wealth John Masterson Burke burst upon public attention the other day as a multimillionaire who could give $4,000,000 to found a home for convalescents and still retain many millions—just how many his lawyer, Frederick H. Denham, will not say.

Mr. Burke has just celebrated his birthday, says the New York World. The few who knew him well said that all his life he had been opposed to display or ostentation in every form. He would be much disturbed by the prominence given to his name and his charity in the newspapers, they said.

Perhaps one reason why the announcement of Mr. Burke's large wealth was received with so much general surprise is because the tax department never has assessed him on more than $40,000 personal property. He never figured in any official list of millionaires compiled from the usual sources. The deeds of many parcels of real estate from Mr. Burke to the Winifred Masterson Burke Relief foundation have been filed in the register's office. On the authority of his attorney, Mr. Denham, it can be said that the real estate represents less than half of the four million dollar benefaction. More than $2,000,000 has been turned over to the trustees of the corporation in securities, which are personal property.

Mr. Burke, according to the best information obtainable, has at least $4,000,000 left after his munificent charity gift. He owns thousands of acres of western lands. He owns great blocks of stock in railroads like the Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the old Chicago and Omaha. He had at one time a single block of 4,000 shares of Chicago and Omaha, and in speaking of this and his western land holdings one of his intimate friends said, "I know he has got this block of stock and the lands which he bought when railroad building in the northwest first began because Mr. Burke was a man who never sold anything."

Always leading the quietest and most simple life, Mr. Burke was a great foe to what he considered waste. In this classification he put unnecessary expenditures of money, such as ornamentation in residences and institutions, tips to waiters, the paying of fancy prices for articles. He was frugal, and his personal expenditures for living never exceeded $1,500 a year. Withal he has always been charitable and a generous giver, but always in secret.

St. Luke's hospital, in New York, was in Mr. Burke's mind for many years as the final beneficiary of his large wealth. Some years ago he signed a will which made St. Luke's the residuary legatee of his estate. When St. Luke's left the immediate neighborhood of Mr. Burke's residence, where he had watched the hospital work for many years, he was much interested.

In the new building on Morningside heights he decided there was a waste, a waste of money on mere ornamentation which should have been devoted to the actual purposes of the institution—relieving the sick. He had the will destroyed.

It is specified in the papers which have been finally signed and which mark the inauguration of one of the greatest charities recorded even in this present decade of great undertakings that not one penny shall be spent on architectural beauty, decoration or furnishing of the home for convalescents which may be saved and used for the actual administrative expenses of the institution. The walls outside and inside will be severely plain. No decorative artist or expensive interior furnisher will have a chance to make a profit out of the Burke foundation, which starts with $4,000,000 and will receive the bulk of the millionaire's remaining great fortune when he dies.

Mr. Burke's little household comprises, besides himself, Miss Bicento Fensley, the daughter of Captain Fensley, a once wealthy California merchant who died after losing most of his money; his housekeeper Annie and his cook Ann. Annie has been with him for forty years. Ann is a comparative newcomer in the household. She entered Mr. Burke's service twenty-five years ago. Last summer Mr. Burke sent Ann, the cook, over to Ireland to see her folks. He said it would do her good, and he paid all the expenses of the trip.

Miss Fensley read the newspapers to the philanthropist the other day. She also read to him some of the letters which arrived. There were 200 of them. All of them were from persons who had never seen the millionaire. Most of them were appeals for money. They amused Mr. Burke.

Late in the afternoon Miss Fensley said: "A hunchback has walked past this house, up and down the street, for two hours today. He would look up at the windows every time he passed. Then he went across the street and gazed as if he would look through the walls of the house and the window curtain.

"'Poor fellow,' said Mr. Burke. 'Why didn't you call him in? I would have helped him if he was in distress.'"

Those who know him best say that Mr. Burke is extraordinarily warm hearted. He has few friends because he has outlived most of them, but those who remain are enthusiastic in praise of his character. His two servants are devoted to him. Miss Fensley has taken the place of a daughter and has ministered to his wants most devotedly for many years. Mr. Burke's sister, Mrs. Just, lived the remaining years of her widowhood in the house on Forty-seventh street and died two years ago. Miss Fensley, who had been almost a member of the household before that, has lived there ever since.

The love which Mr. Burke lavished on his friends and intimates is extended to the dogs and horses that he owns. On his farm of sixty-five acres near Mount Vernon there are a dozen Hambletonians, most of which have never been broken or shod. They run wild on the place. A couple of horses are used in the farm work and are attached to the carriage when it goes to the train to meet him. But there is no work for the others and so they live in a horses' paradise.

They were born and bred on his place, and the millionaire would as soon think of parting with them as with a child. The cows and the pigs and the chickens on the farm have the same sort of treatment. They live and die there. Nothing ever is sold. Mr. Burke never sold anything, either land or stocks or animals or the most useless of his possessions. When he bought, he bought carefully after shrewd calculation. All his investments have been successful. He has been piling up wealth for more than sixty years.

Until his retirement from business Mr. Burke was a director in the Chicago and Northwestern and several other railroads. One of his intimate friends today is M. L. Sykes, until recently vice president of the Chicago and Northwestern. He frequently went to Chicago with Mr. Sykes to attend meetings of boards of directors, and Mr. Sykes often teased Mr. Burke for little peculiarities displayed on these trips.

When other directors on leaving the train would give their satchels to porters to carry, Mr. Burke always clung to his carpetbag and took it to the hotel, thus saving the tip. There was always an expensive luncheon served after each one of these directors' meetings. It was Mr. Burke's habit to take half a dozen lumps of cut sugar from the table on each occasion, put them in his pocket and bring them back to New York. Then he would go to his farm in Mount Vernon and pull down the bars to the field in which his horses ran wild.

The animals would run to him. They kicked up their heels and fled whenever any one else let down those bars, but they ran to the millionaire and sometimes poked their soft noses into his pockets even before he could produce the sugar for them.

Once, coming home from Chicago, Mr. Sykes remonstrated with his friend about the abstraction of the cut sugar. Mr. Burke replied with great earnestness:

"But my horses like it, and it wasn't wanted on the table. Everybody had all the sugar he wanted."

Mr. Burke had several Irish setters on his Mount Vernon farm, and when one of them became so old and decrepit that it was necessary to end his life out of pity the owner always demurred strongly. He was affected to tears one day when he assented finally to the killing of a setter which was so feeble that he could not stand upon his feet.

The farm is known as Bonnybrae and is next to that owned by Judge Mills of Westchester county. The overseer, who is known to all the neighbors on the White Plains road as John, is devoted to Mr. Burke. He has been in his present position longer than most Mount Vernon people can remember, and his son, who was named after the owner, John Burke, is growing up now.

Of this new philanthropist it may be said that he is "the youngest old man in New York." For all his ninety years he does not look a day over sixty. There is not a wrinkle in his face. His complexion is rosy and like a girl's. A woman friend said to him only a few days ago:

"Mr. Burke, if my cheeks were as red as yours people would say I painted them." The old man laughed.

Every tooth in his head is sound as a nut. His heart is strong. He is about 5 feet 5 inches tall and weighs 170 pounds. His eye is clear, and he uses spectacles when he reads newspapers more as a rest for the eyes than from necessity. His brain is active as it ever was, and he takes an interest in everything in the way of current topics, especially politics.

Motor Balks Sleuths.

It would have been impossible for Mme. Humbert to get away from Paris save in the complete disguise of a regulation automobilist, says a writer in the Motoring Illustrated. Her face was too well known. I am convinced the escape was made on a motor car. With mask and goggles she was safe. An automobilist's rigout is so natural and innocent a circumstance that it would throw detectives and police entirely off the scent.

Honor For an American.

Professor Horatio W. Parker of Yale has accepted the task of furnishing an oratorio for solos, chorus and orchestra for the Norwich (England) musical festival next fall.

GETTING AWAY FROM HOME

The Spirit of Restlessness and the Desire For Change.

Judging by a good deal of the conversation of the present day, there are a large number of people who have a positive horror of home. This curious revulsion of feeling is taken by many persons as a sign of social deterioration. For our own part we find it difficult to take it quite seriously or to see in it anything more than a passing whim.

Nobody nowadays likes monotony. Change is what people desire—not perhaps any great change, but lots of small change; not necessarily for the better, but for its own sake. Now, there is a great sameness about one's own four walls, be they ever so handsome. We all feel at times an overpowering desire to look at something else. We cannot change the patterns or the pictures on them every day, and neither they nor the home furniture ever seems to alter in expression.

Again, there is a terrible sameness about one's own cook. Experience enables us to foretell the taste of everything at home, from the soup to the savory if we are rich and from the mutton to the cheese if we are poor; whereas if we dine at a restaurant everything down to the salt is different, and the restaurant is refurnished daily with new faces.

Then, again, the music and stir going on around one avoid the necessity for much conversation, and conversation in the home circle is sometimes difficult and sometimes dull. It does not do always just to say what one thinks, it is such bad practice for dining out, and, this being the case, it is not easy sometimes to think what to say.

Nowadays we get, socially speaking, tired of our friends and even of our acquaintances. We want them to pass continually before us like a street procession. Instead of that they rather resemble a stage crowd and keep coming up again. There is a limit to those we know, a limit even to those we should like or should be likely to know even by sight, and at a restaurant this latter limit is disregarded. The barrier of good manners which forbids that those who are acquainted with one another should speak is sufficient to protect our station or our dignity, but it is not a very high fence, and it is one which it is amusing to look over.—London Spectator.

SOME PUZZLERS.

How many teeth have you?

How high (in inches) is a silk hat?

Which way does the crescent moon turn, to the right or left?

How many toes has a cat on each fore foot? On each hind foot?

What color are your employer's eyes? The eyes of the man at the next desk?

In which direction is the face turned on a cent? On a quarter? On a dime?

How many steps lead from the street to the front door of your house or flat?

What are the exact words on a two cent stamp, and in which direction is the face on it turned?

Write down, offhand, the figures on the face of your watch. The odds are that you will make at least two mistakes in doing this.

What is the name, signed in facsimile, on any dollar, two dollar, five dollar or ten dollar bill you ever saw? You've read dozens of those names. Can you remember one?

Your watch has some words written or printed on its face. You have seen these words a thousand times. Write them out correctly. Few can do this. Also what is the number in the case of your watch?—Washington Times.

Children have more need of models than of critics.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat	78
Loose hay, per ton	$9 00-10
Bailed hay	$10-11
Straw, per ton	$5 00 6 00
Corn	70
Oats	45
Clover Seed	5 00
Salt, per barrel	$ 1 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Rye, per bu	56
Barley	50
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (best medium)	13-20
Wool (fine)	12-14
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, (new) per bushel	85-95
White beans	1 75
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	16-18
Eggs (fresh)	16
Spring Chickens	25-30
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	11
Shoulder	08
Cheese	12-13
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	1 10
Middlings, per 100 lbs	1 15

THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, July 8.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 77@78c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 71@71½c; No. 2 yellow ear, 73@73½c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 60@61c; extra 3s, 59@59½c; regular 3s, 57½@58½c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 24½@25c; tubs, 24@24½c; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 21½@22c; dairy butter, 17@18c; fancy roll, pound, 15@16c; cooking butter, 14@15c.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, new, 10¾@11c; New York state, full cream, 11@11¼c; Wisconsin Swiss, old, 15½@16c; 20-lb Swiss, new, 14@14½c; brick, 13½@14c; limberger, 11@11½c.

EGGS—Fresh, 18@18½c; selects, 19@19½c.

POULTRY—Chickens, live, hens, 10@12c; broilers, 15@18c; roosters, 8@9c; dressed, 15@16c; turkeys, live, 12@13c; dressed, 15@17c; ducks, 13@14c; dressed, 18@20c; geese, dressed, 9@10c.

Pittsburg, July 8.

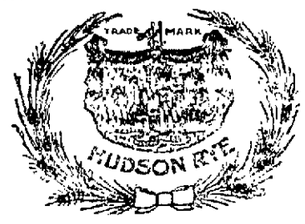
CATTLE — Choice, $7.15@7.50; prime, $6.75@7.15; good, $6.00@6.30; tidy butchers, $5.25@5.75; fair, $4.00@4.60; heifers, $4.00@5.50; culled bulls and stags, $3.00@4.75; good, fresh cows, $40.00@50.00; common to fair, $20.00@30.00.

HOGS—Prime heavy, $8.00@8.10; mediums, $7.80@7.85; heavy Yorkers, $7.75@7.80; light Yorkers, $7.70@7.75; pigs, $7.70@7.75; roughs, $6.00@7.50

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Best wethers, $4.10@4.25; good, $3.75@4.00; mixed, $3.25@3.60; culled and common, $1.50@2.00; choice lambs, $6.00@6.50; common to good, $3.50@5.75; veal calves, $7.00@7.50; heavy and thin, $4.00@5.00.

"HUDSON RYE

Highly cured, fully matured in Steam Heated Warehouses."



Sold on Merit.

W. H. ERTLE, Agent, Massillon, O.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, SS } Order of Sale.
Catherine C. Hambach
vs.
Magdalena Auslon et al.

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, in the city of Massillon, on

Saturday, August 2, 1902.

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and being a part of lots No. 1058 and 1059 in Kent Jarvis's second addition to said City, and described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of said lot No. 1058 and running thence west along the south line of said lot 50 feet; thence northwardly parallel with the east line of said lot 100 feet to the north line of lot No. 1059; thence east along said north line to the northeast corner of said lot; thence southwardly along the east line to the place of beginning.

Appraised at One Thousand ($1000.00) Dollars.

Terms.—Cash.

Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m.

FRANK McKINNEY, Sheriff

CRAINE & SNYDER, Attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, SS. }

Adam D. Volkmor
vs. } Order of Sale.
Joseph Krause.

By virtue of an execution issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, August 2d, 1902,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situate in Perry township, Stark County, and State of Ohio, and being part of the northwest quarter of Section Eighteen, township Ten and range Nine, Stark County, Ohio, bounded as follows: Beginning in the center of the township road at a point eleven chains 39½ links south of the southwest corner of Lot Number 33 according to plat of partition of Wetmore, Fay and executors of Amos Bumly, deceased; thence south varying two degrees 32 links to the right and along the center of said road 4 chains 38½ links to a stone; thence east varying 1½ degrees to the right 12 chains and 28 links to the center of a 50 foot road; thence northerly along the center of said 50 foot road and parallel with the center of said township road 4 chains 38½ links; thence westerly parallel with the second mentioned or southerly line of the land herein described 12 chains 38 links to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres, more or less.

Appraised at Six Hundred ($600) Dollars.

Terms—Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

FRANK McKINNEY, Sheriff.

O. C. VOLKMOR, Attorney.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, SS. }

Harry Howells et al.
vs. } Order of Sale.
Caroline Cameron et al.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, July 12, 1902,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Being lot Number One Hundred and Ninety-five (195) in the Third Ward of the City of Massillon, Ohio.

Appraised at Eighteen Hundred ($1,800) Dollars.

Terms—Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

FRANK McKINNEY, Sheriff.

Hemperly & Howells, Attorneys.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of John Weller, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 8th day of June, 1902.

JOHN J. WEELER, Executor.

If You Could Look into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

Guaranteed to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a day. 25 cents. Write to S. C. WELLS & CO., Le Roy, N. Y., for free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood

THE INDEPENDENT Co. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

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To a most successful

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CLOSING OUT!

Our Final Sale before closing our doors in Massillon

AUGUST 1st., 1902.

To the People of the City and Vicinity:

With regret we leave your city after over six years of successful merchandising; merited by us, by our Honest Dealing with you, our patrons. We wish to thank the public and express our sincere appreciation for your liberal patronage. We are at present remodeling and enlarging our **Canton store** for **more commodious** accommodations for the public.

Hoping to gain your esteemed patronage and serve you as we have in the past, counting you one among our many customers there.

ABT'S Massillon.

READ PRICES ON HAND BILLS.

CLOSING OUT.

ABT'S Massillon.

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